THE BOMBAY COURI

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 26 JULY, 1834. [NO.

SEALED Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Paymaster of the 4th Light Dragoons, until the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills upon Messrs. HOPKINSON, BARTON and KNYVETT, Regent Street, London. Amount £190, or thereabouts, at 20 days after sight. The Bidding to be in Poona Rupees, and for sums not less than £50.

Kirkee, 11th July, 1834.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 4th of August, proximo, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public auction at his Residence, "Randal Lodge," (below the Centre Hill Flag Staff) a portion of the Household Furniture:—Plate, Glass Ware, Plated Ware, Porcelain, and other property belonging to *Major Dunsterville*. The same comprizes, a handsome suite of Mahogany Dining Tables, Breakfast, Card, Pembroke, and Sofa Tables, Chairs and handsome Couches lined with yellow damask "en suite," Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Lustres, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, a capital eight Day Clock, by *McCabe*, a neat assortment of Plate, made of fine "Chandy silver," a variety of Articles of Plated ware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, a neat "Equal Tension" Cabinet Piano Forte, by "*Wornum*," (a superior and well known instrument) with spare strings; some very superior Prints in frame, by *Wilkie*, *Northcote*, and others, a variety of Oil Paintings, a very superior "*Dolland's*" refracting Telescope upon a Tripod, a large collection of valuable Plants—Rose Edwards, Dahlias, and Laurels of large size, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. a Green Chariot, a very roomy commodious Carriages in good repair.

N. B. Catalogues with full particulars and terms of sale, will be published on the 1st proximo; and the property be on view on Saturday, the 2nd at 8 A. M., until the day of sale.

ON Wednesday next, the 30th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a variety of Goods belonging to an Insolvent Estate, and sold by order of the Common Assignee, consisting of a variety of Cloths, Silks and Velvets in remnants, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Chintzes, &c. &c. Coarse cloth Trowsers, Regimental Caps, a field officer's Sword with gold Knot, sixty Prime York Hams, about 40 Dozens of London bottled Sherry, of superior quality from "J. Jameson" 150 Dozens of Bass's Pale Ale in Bottle, Bottled in October last, a few 3 dozen cases of General Palmer's Claret, a small stock of Genuine West India Rum Shrub, with a variety of other goods.

At Noon any Carriages or Cattle that may offer for unreserved sale.

SALE by public Auction.—On Monday, the 28th inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Shrubberry" on the Breach-Candy Road, the Household Furniture and Property of *Lieutenant Colonel Manson* C. B., consisting of Plate, Plated ware, Glass and Porcelain, Dining, Breakfast, Card and Sofa Tables, Couches, Chairs, an Ottoman, Argand Hanging Lamps, Table ditto, Vase Lamps, Wallshades, shell Cabinets, a grand Piano Forte, in full tone, by Broadwood, a variety of Prints, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, a first rate 8 day Bracket clock, a small collection of valuable Books, a *Musical* Box, on a large scale, a first rate double barrel'd "*Joe Manton*," and a superior Duck Gun by *Parker*, both with case and apparatus complete, and numerous other articles. Catalogues are published, and the property on view. At 1 P. M. will be put up a neat London built Barouche and Harness, a close chariot, and a pair of Carriage Horses.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday, the 5th of August, at 4.30 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private contract,) the Dwelling House and Grounds, situated on the Road, leading to Malabar Hill the property of, (and now occupied by) Colonel *Goodfellow*, Chief Engineer, a Plan of the ground and Premises may be inspected at the office of Messrs. F., B., and Co. where further particulars may be known.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Lot to be knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall pay 15 per cent of the purchase money at the time; and the residue on or before the 15th December, 1834, when the property will be fully made over to him. The present proprietor reserving to himself the right of residing in the House, until that date, he paying suitable rent.

Nesbit Lane, 26th July, 1834.

FOR SALE.—A Neat Shigram Coach, in very good repair. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit, Lane, 25th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 4 | 30 P. M. sell by Public Auction, without reserve, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the following Houses and Premises, viz:—

A HOUSE and PREMISES, situate without the Town walls of Bombay, in a Street called Dhunjee Dongeereeah's Row, assessed as No. 52 of the said Row, and formerly occupied by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, Khambattah.

A HOUSE, with the Pieces or Parcels of Land, on which the same is erected and situate without the Town walls of Bombay in the Bhendy Bazaar Road, (opposite to the late Byramjee Cawasjee's Stable) being No. 198 of the said Road. The Title Deeds, may be inspected, and further particulars made known, on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

TERMS OF SALE.—25 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the Lot or Lots being knocked down, and the residue, within three days after the sale has taken place.

N. B. The Sale will commence at the House, situate in Dhunjee Dhoongeereah's Row and thence adjourn to the House in Bhendy Bazar Road.

Nesbit Lane, 26th July, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., the following varieties of Wines, Liquors, &c., viz:—

Carbonelle's—Superior old Mellow Sherry, in quarts	Per doz.	26 Rs.
Do do do Port, in quarts	do.	24 do.
Do 1st Growth Claret, in quarts	do.	45 do.
Do do do in pints	do.	24 do.
Do 2nd Growth Claret	do.	30 do.
Fresh French Clarets from Thos. Dunken and others.	10 to 18 Rs. per dozen.	
White Hermitage	per dozen	20 Rs.
Do Burgundy	do	18 do.
Sauterne	do	14 do.
Superior pale mild French Brandy	do	18 do.
Do Champagne	do	40 do.
Old Tom	do	30 do.
Whiskey (Genuine "small still")	do	18 do.
Hodgson's Ripe Pale Ale	do	6 do.
Bass' and Allsopp's do	do	5 do.
Brown Stout	do	7 do.
Noyeau and Liqueurs	do	30 do.
Scotch Ale	do	6 do.
Port Wine	do	22 do.
Graham's Geneva	do	18 do.
Hock	do	25 do,

N. B. A large stock of Wines, Liquors, and Ales, together with a general assortment of Europe Supplies, of the freshest and best quality, continually on hand.

Nesbit Lane, 26th July, 1834.

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., have for sale, a few of "Hick's" Patent Greyhound Ships. Price 25 Rupees each.

VIEWS in the Mauritius, or Isle of France. For sale at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. a few copies of the above interesting work, comprizing 40 Lithographic drawings from originals, by T. Bradshaw Esq., H. M. Civil Service. The views selected are some of the most Picturesque in the Island, and are accompanied by a general account thereof; the whole complete in 10 Nos. Price Rupees 45.

PORTRAIT OF THE HON'BLE M. ELPHINSTONE. A very splendid Picture of the above distinguished Individual is now exposed for sale at the rooms of the undersigned. It is the production of the same Artist who painted the life size Picture now in possession of the Native Education Society, and is considered an improved likeness, from the circumstance of Mr. E. having several times sat for the completion of this picture, subsequent to the other having been finished. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

नामदार मौंन्स्टोट एलफिस्टणचें चांगले रौनकदार तसविर फिरीत बमनजी व कुंपनीचे दुकांनात वि कायास ठेवलें आहे ते ज्याणी शीक क्षा मंउली साठी तसबिरीत रंग भरला आहे त्याच धन्याने हा तसबीर केलो आहेत आणि या मागे ज्या केल्या आहेत त्यापेक्षां ही तसवीर चांगली सुधारलेलो आहे.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford and Co. per Triumph, from London, at Rs. 650 per butt, for cash.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

A FEW cases of finely flavored Claret, and Sauterne, from Mr. J. EXSHAW, of Bordeaux, just imported per "Oriental," are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Lafitte, in three dozen cases; Rs. 66 each.
Leoville, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.
Sauterne, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN AUGUST BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Lithographic drawing of the Portrait of the HONORABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, by E. DALTON, Portrait and Miniature Painter.

Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the same, are requested to send their applications to the Gazette Office, addressed to Mr. DALTON, or to his residence Mazagon Hill, with the number of copies they require.

PRICE 5 RUPEES PER COPY.

N. B. As there will be but a limited number of copies struck off, early applications would be desirable. *July 26th*, 1834.

SALE by Auction. BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next, 29th instant, will dispose of at their Rooms, by public Outcry, and chiefly without reserve, the following goods, viz:—Single and double barrelled Detonating Guns, sundry Hard Ware, comprising Garden Spades, Hand Saws, Iron Screws of sizes, Plated and Brass Buggy Harness Buckles, Wheel Wrenches, Bramah's Chest and Drawer Locks, Curb Chains, Iron Spoons, Pewter Tea Pots, &c., &c. a few Copies of the undermentioned works in English—received from the Oriental Translation Committee, viz. Autobiographical Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Timur, History of the Religious Wars between the Persians and Armenians, The Adventures of Hatim Tai, and a few other interesting publications, Patent Shot of various numbers, an extensive variety of Glass and Plated Ware, China blank Books, sundry Wines, Beer, and Liquors, a considerable number of uncleared Lots, a variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Carriages, Horses, and other Cattle that may be received.

Forbes Street, 26th July, 1834.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, viz:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Port at Rs. 22 per doz.
Lisbon 12 "
Brandy at 15 *a* 18 "
Jamaica Rum, at 12 "
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs. 24 per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts, 18 per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer 6 "
Rum Shrub, in pints, 9 "

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 26th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker

MR. LEFIVRE, of Paris, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has just opened a Gold and Silver-Smith's and Jewellers Shop, at No. 2, Tamarind Lane, where he is ready to undertake any description of Workmanship connected with the same, viz. In sitting Brilliants and making Jewels, Hair Chains. Bracelets, Engraving and Enamelling, &c.

Mr. L. trusts, that he will merit the approbation of those Gentlemen and Ladies who may honor him with their commands. N. B. Charges moderate, work finished in the neatest manner and promptly executed.

Colabah, 24th July, 1834.

DESTOURNEL, CO'S CLARET.

THE undersigned have just received, ex-*Oriental* from *Bordeaux*, a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor,

To be had at their Godowns in cases of 6, 3, 1½ and 1 dozen, at 25 Rupees per dozen.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 26th July, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834,

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Books may be had of DAVID FITZPATRICK, at the Circulating Library, in Nesbit lane,

1. The Girl's own Book, 6th Edn. greatly improved, embellished with 144 wood cuts, 1833; by Mrs. Child..... Rupees 5
1. The Christian Philosopher, or the Connection of Science and Philosophy with Religion, by Dick, illustrated with Engravings..... 7
1. The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, in one vol. with numerous Wood cuts..... 10
1. Every Night Book, or Life after Dark, by the author of the Cigar..... 5
1. Matthews' Theatrical Budget, or the Actors Multum in Parvo, containing Mail Coach Adventures, with a number of Popular introductory—Comic, and Humorous songs..... 5

JEREMI BENTHAM'S WORKS.

5 Vols. Rationale of Judicial Evidence, 1 do. of Punishment, 1 do. of Reward, 1 do Panopticon or the Inspection house, 1 do. Penitentiary house, 1 do. Justice and Codeification, Petitions, 1 do. Codeification proposal to all Nations professing liberal opinions, 1 do. Constitutional Code, 1 do. The Book of Fallacies, 1 do. Official Aptitude Maximized and expense Minimized, Chrestomathia, 1 do. Not Paul but Jesus, and 16 Pamphlets,

Price of the whole, 50 Rs.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 45 each.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.
Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.
Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.
Bass' Beer in Hhds. Rs. 50.

26th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London.:—

Pale Sherry in quarts at	22	Rs.	per	doz.
Ditto in pints	" 12	"		"
Brown Sherry in quarts	" 22	"		"
2nd Growth Claret	" 20	"		"
Ditto ditto, in pints	" 11	"		"
Old Madeira in quarts	" 21	"		"
Bucellas	" 18	"		"
Hock	" 18	"		"
Cognac Brandy	" 15	"		"
Old Pale Brandy	" 18	"		"
Whiskey	" 18	"		"
Ditto in pints	" 10	"		"
Old Rum " quarts	" 14	"		"
Geneva " "	" 12	"		"

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto, in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity of the above Beer, of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead. *Ash Lane, 26th July*, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London..... Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20
Old Port.....do.....each..... 16
Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do..... do....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

Godowns of Messrs. WIL- OL and CO.—Superior Gin nown house of Messrs. GRA- O., of Rotterdam *ex Euphrates*, dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 19th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE have just purchased by the latest arrivals, e undermentioned goods of the very best quality, which they have exposed for sale at their shop consisting of,—

Best Hodgson's, Allsopp's, Bass's, Barclay and Perkins' Beer of October brewing, Hodgson's they have both in Butts and Hhds., Oilman's stores from Davis and Sons, such as Sauces of sorts, Berkley and Pine Cheeses in Tin, Durham Mustard, Pickles, Pickled and Red Herrings, Salted Salmon, White wine Vinegar, bottled Fruits for Tarts, from Powel and Brown, Stationary of all descriptions, also some black and white marble Slabs.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

COWASJEE AND PESTONJEE, have the pleasure to announce to their constituents and the public, that they have purchased part of the Investments brought out by the Ship *Charles Grant*, Captain Hyde, and *Anna Robertson*, Captain Nairne, the particulars of which they beg to annnex :—

A few Butts and Hogsheads of Hodgson's best Beer, of October brewing; Hams and Cheeses from Thomas Wyatt and Co. viz. Pine, Berkeley, Chedder, Stilton and Double Glouceater Cheeses; also Oilman's Stores, consisting of Pickles and Sauces of various sorts; Salted Salmon in Jars; red and salted Herrings; Grocery from Thomas O. Finnis consisting of Currants in stone jars, Maccaroni, Vermicelle, Pearl Barley, prepared Groats, Isinglass, Chocolate, Fry's Cocoa, Tarnacious food, Carraway seeds, and fine round Meal, Scotch Oatmeal; Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew, and Brisow, Edmond and Co. of every description; Saddlery from Simpson and Milroy; superfine Morocco skins, of Drab, Green, and Red color; Boots and Shoes, from John Stunt; new Stationary of various sorts; Confectionary from the well-known Houses of Powell and Brown, and Thomas Wyatt and Co., consisting of Jams and Jellies, Preserved fruits of various sorts, for Tarts, &c.; also a small quantity of fresh Salmon and preserved Soups, of every description.

C. and P. have also received a very large stock of Pale Ale, from Allsop's and Barclay and Perkins, as well as some fine old Cognac Brandy in Puncheons, by the various recent arrivals.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

TO BE LET—A house No. 35, in Meadow Street.

One ditto, at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—The upper roomed airy House in Military Square. Apply to Messrs. J. AND M. NOWROJEE'S Office, on the Green.

Bombay, 25th July, 1834.

TO LET—Furnished. Upper Roomed apartments, suitable for a resident or for the accommodation of Families arriving from the upper stations to this Presidency. situated in the most airy part of the Fort, commanding a full view of the Harbour, consisting of 2 Bed rooms, and a spacious sitting room with every convenience. For particulars apply to Mrs. HART, Milliner, Marine Street, adjoining the Police Office.

Bombay, 25th July, 1834.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS Price, Rupees two.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, has room for about 350 Tons of Freight, and will have quick despatch.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834

FOR WHAMPOA IN CHINA,

TO Sail with all possible Despatch, and under engagement to leave on or before the 1st August, the fast sailing Ship "MERMAID," Burthen 600 tons, THOMAS JOHNSON, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to WM. HAYLETT, Esq. at the office of Messrs. JANGHIER and MONACKJEE NOWROJEE, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 25th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Teakbuilt ship "PALMIRA", of 600 Tons Register, Wm. LOADER, Commander. This ship sails fast, has a poop and very excellent accommodations for passenge , and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will sail about the 15th August.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine Ship RANGER, of 520 Tons, THOMAS SMITH, commander. This Ship has a Poop with excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 5th August.

Apply to Captain SMITH on board, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 26th July, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1834.

No. 315.—The following appointment is made :—

2nd grendier regiment native infantry.

Ensign R. P. Hogg, to be interpreter in the Mahratta language.—Date of appointment, 27th June 1834.

No. 316—Captain James Liddell, of the 1st regiment light cavalry has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th July 1834.

No. 317.—The rank of the undermentioned assistant surgeons, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, having been received, commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follow :—

Medical Establishment.

1. Samuel Price Prichard. Date of rank, 14th Nov. 1833.
2. William Jardine, ditto 14th Dec. 1833.
3. Nathaniel Forbes McKenzie, M. D. ditto 14th Jan. 1834.
4. James Webster Winchester, ditto ditto.

No. 318.—Senior unposted cornet Boyce Harvey Combe, is ranked from the 6th March 1834, and posted to the 3rd regiment light cavalry, *vice* Eyre promoted.

No. 319.—A division order, issued by the brigadier general commanding the southern division of the army, under date the 22nd of February 1833, directing surgeon Butchart, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to assume the duties of civil surgeon at Sholapoor, on the departure of surgeon Fortnom, who had been permitted to visit the presidency on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1834

No. 320.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following copy of a dispatch from the Hororable the Court of Directors, to the address of the supreme government, under date the 26th of February last, No. 9, be published in general orders :—

Para. 1. Your letter dated the 30th of March, No. 41, of 1833, and its two accompanying memorials addressed to the governor general, by the officers of the Rajpootana field force, and of the Subend division, representing the difficulties which they experience in remitting funds to England for the support of their families, and soliciting assistance from government, have received our early and particular attention.

2. The question of allowing the officers of the Indian army, to effect remittances to their families in this country, through the medium of the Company's treasury, is one which you have very properly referred to our decision.

3. The interest we have ever felt in the welfare of of our officers and of those dependent upon them, would have led us to grant an indulgence of this kind on the former occasion, when this question was brought to our notice in your dispatch dated the 29th March 1823, had not the pressure upon our home treasury, already caused by the numerous and heavy demands on account of the Indian territory, prevented a compliance with the suggestion of your government.

5. The same consideration still exists, indeed we may remark that the amount disbursed from our treasury on account of furlough and retiring pay to officers, which forms a very large roportionp of the home payments, has greatly increased since the period to which we have alluded, besides which, the sum annually required for advances to the various military funds is very largely augmented, and may be expected to increase. Nevertheless, we had taken into our serious consideration the representations contained in in the several memorials which we have received, and after having weighed the subject in all its bearings and circumstances, we are disposed to grant the utmost relief which consistently with the important interests committed to our charge, we feel at liberty to concede, we have accordingly come to the determination to grant to our officers, a remittance through our treasury, at such a rate of exchange as will not occasion positive loss to our finances.

5. The rate of exchange which we intend shall be observed, is that at which advances made from the Indian treasuries to His Majesty's government, are annually repaid to us in this country. This rate (which as you are aware, is fixed every year on communication with the lords of His Majesty's treasury) has for some time past fluctuated between 2*s.* and 1*s.* 11*d.* the sicca rupee.

6. The sums which we will undertake to pay out of our home treasury on account of each grade of officers, are as follows :—

On account of each colonel..... £300 per annum.
Ditto Lieut. colonel....., 200 ditto.
Ditto Major....., 150 ditto.
Ditto Captain and surg ...., 100 ditto.
Ditto Lieut. and assist. surg.., 70 ditto.
Ditto Cornet and ensign...., 50 ditto.

7. We estimate the demand to which the grant of such a remittance will give rise on behalf of the officers of the whole Indian army, King's and Company's, at about £ 3,30,000 per annum.

8. The mode in which this remittance is to be effected, is that which is already observed in making family remittances on behalf of the European non-commissioned officers and privates in your service, with the exception only of the rate of exchange, which is to be regulated upon the principle already laid down.

9. You will forward to us quarterly rolls of the stoppages made from the pay and allowances of the officers who desire to avail themselves of this indulgence, and it must be clearly understood, that the remittance is to be granted for the benefit only of the immediate relatives (that is to say, of the parents, wives, children, brothers or sisters) of the officers who apply for it.

10. You will cause this dispatch to be published in general orders, to the army upon your establishment, and give immediate effect to the arrangement which it sanctions. We shall communicate a copy of it to the Madras and Bombay governments, in order that similar measures may be adopted for the benefit of the officers serving under those presidencies.

No. 321—Captain C. J. Mant, of the 19th regiment native infantry, is appointed to command the Guzerat provincial battalion.

Bombay Castle, 18th July, 1834.

No. 322—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to have effect from the 2nd instant :—

Lieutenant T. S. Powell of His Majesty's 40th regiment, to be Persian interpreter, until the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is known, and until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 19th July, 1834.

No. 323—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment :—

Infantry.

Mr. Alfred Hall.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 12th July 1834,
" Charles Grey.—Do. do.

No. 324.—The following promotions and alterations are made :—

Corps of engineers.
Promotion.

Senior captain Robert Pouget, to be major, *vice* Nutt retired.—Date of rank, 4th July 1832.

Adjustment of rank.

Captain R. Forster, lieut. J. H. G. Crawford and 2nd lieut. W. Graham, to take rank, in succession to Pouget promoted.—Date of rank. 4th July 1832.

Promotion.

Lieutenant J. S. Grant, to be captain, *vice* Frederick deceased.—Date of rank, 27th July 1832.

Adjustment of rank.

1st lieutenant G. Wingate and 2nd lieutenant John Skirrow to take rank in succession to Grant promoted.—Date of rank. 27th July 1832.

Promotion,

2nd lieutenant W. S. Jacob, to be 1st lieutenant, *vice* Kennedy deceased.—Date of rank. 1st July 1833.

Senior 2nd lieutenant G. B. Munbee, to rank from the 1st July 1833, *vice* Jacob promoted.

No. 325.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department under this date, to place assistant surgeon S. P. Prichard, at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for the purpose of relieving assistant surgeon J. Fraser, from that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 21st July, 1834.

No. 326.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the address of the supreme government, in the territorial finance department, dated the 29th of January 1834, be published in general orders :—

1. We have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1834 | 35 in repayment of advances to His Majesty's service in the East Indies, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the lords commissions of His Majesty's treasury, at one shilling and eleven pence half penny (1*s* 11½) the sicca rupee.

No. 327.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that, the following are in future to be considered the established numbers of jemedars, trumpeters, and farriers, to be borne on the strength of each regiment of light cavalry under this presidency.

6. Jemedars.
1. Trumpet major.
6. Trumpeters.
1. Farrier major.
6. Farriers.

The present establishments will be reduced to the above numbers under instructions which have already been communicated through the office of the adjutant general of the army.

No 328.—Lieutenant R. Stark, appointed pay master to the Poona division of the army, in government general order of the 23rd ultimo. No 279, assumed charge of that office on the 12th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th July, 1834

Mr. J. M. Davies, acting 2nd assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to remain on permanent deputation, in the Purantej purgunna, from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 21st July, 1834.

Mr. G. J. Blane, third assistant to the principal collector in the Southern Marhatta country, stationed at Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Dharwar, on account of ill health.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July, 1834.

Mr. James Grant Lumsden, to be assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit commander R. Moresby and lieutenant Powell, of the Indian navy, to proceed to Poona, on leave of absence, for one month.

Bombay Castle, 18th July, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit M. W. C. Barker, of the Indian navy, to proceed to Poona, with leave of absence for one month, on sick certificate.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. R. Reddell, of the Indian navy, to proceed to Poona, with leave of absence for one month, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. midshipman F. E. Manners, of the Indian navy, to proceed to Poona on sick certificate, with leave of absence, for a period of two months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of the Honorable Court's letters No. 5 of 9th of October 1833, No. 7 of 27th of November 1833, and No. 8 of 4th December 1833,

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the ecclesiastical department No. 5 of the 9th of October 1833.

Para. 1*st.* We have permitted the reverend Frederick Webber, late a chaplain on your establishment, to resign the Company's service.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 7 of the 27th November 1833.

Para. 1*st.* We have permitted the reverend Charles William North, late a chaplain on your establishment, to resign the Company's service.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 8 *of the 4th December* 1833.

Para, 1*st.* The reverend James Clow, late a chaplain of the church of Scotland on your establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Company's service; his retirement takes effect from the 10th October 1833.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the public department No. 2. of 15th January 1834 :—

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the public department, No. 2 of 15th January 1834.

With reference to the provisions contained in the Act of the 7 Geo. 4, chap. 56, and the 10 Geo 4, chap. 16, we have to acquaint you, that we have appointed the undermentioned persons writers for your presidency with the rank expressed in their respective certificates :—

Mr. Henry Bartle Edward Frere.
" Samuel Mansfield.
" Alexander Charles Stuart.
" Henry James Blakiston.
" John Buchanan.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN, *Secretary.*

Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1834.

DURPUN.

From a correspondent at Poona we learn that, at the request of Lord Clare, Mr. Sundt, an East Indian gentlemen, well known for his skill and ingenuity in practical mechanics, has erected in the Government Garden at Dapooree, a machine to raise water from the river, for the purposes of irrigation. The Engine by which this is effected is as simple as it is ingenious, consisting of three forcing pumps which are worked by a windmill, and are capable of raising, in ten hours, 3444 hogsheads of water from the river, which flows from 50 to 60 feet below the level of the garden. When we consider how much good might accrue to the Dukhun, were a number of such works constructed along the Rivers which run through the country, we cannot help lamenting that Government does not adopt a more liberal system of fiscal administration, which might encourage the expenditure of capital on such works of general utility.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that, accounts from the interior of the state of the weather, continue to be favorable. In the Surat districts there has been sufficient rain for the early crops; but the transplantation of rice had not commenced up to the 15th instant, owing to the water in the beds not being enough. In the Broach purgunahs the rice and cotton have sprung up and wear, with the other crops, a promising appearance :—The tanks already contain water sufficient for two months' consumption. The supply of rain in the Kaira Collectorate has been considerable, and followed by a reduction in the price of grain : every man, woman and child capable of exertion, is busily employed in agricultural pursuits, and it is hoped that, under God's blessing, the present season will prove a plentiful one, and the cultivators be enabled to recover from the shock they sustained last year. In the Tannah district the ryots are busily occupied with their rice cultivation, for which they have had sufficient rain.

The *Madras Chronicle* of the 5th instant, mentions a report current at that place, of a reduction of 25 per cent being contemplated in the Civil Departments of that Presidency. This, if true, is probably the beginning of those reductions which may be expected to be made, in consequence of the orders which, one of our European Contemporaries here stated the other day, lately reached the Governor General from the Court of Directors, to reduce the public expenditure a crore of rupees, being the excess of the present charges beyond the amount of the revenues of the Indian Government.

BARODA RACES.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

The Guzerat Amateur Cup, value 150 £. the rest in specie, for all Arab horses that never started, one 2 miles 8st. 7lbs. to be run in minutes 10 seconds, or go to the next year on the same terms, to be closed on the 1st of June. No Subscriptions transferable, and the horse, named to be bona fide the property of subscribers—Subscribed Rupees 3,850,

A Sweepstakes of 200 Rs. P. P. and 500 Rupees from the Fund for arab horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, 8st. 7lbs. 2 miles, to be closed the 1st of July. Seven Subscribers.

Match for 200 Rs. H. F. one mile, 1st. 10lbs.
Mr. Hodge's.....C. A. H. Bungler.
Mr. C——'s....B. A. H. Nightsky.

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THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

A Sweepstakes of 150 Rs. P. P. and 300 Rs. from the Fund, for Arab horses that have never Won. 8st. 7lbs. heats one mile and a half and a distance.—Eight subscribers.

A Plate of 400 Rs. from the Fund and 50 Rs. subscription for Arab horses, weight for age, heats 1½ miles. Maidens of the season allowed 10lbs.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

The Baroda Cup, value 1,000 Rs. by subscriptions of not less than 50 Rs. for all maidens of the meeting, 8st. 7lbs. Winners to carry 7lbs. extra, heats 2 miles. The surplus in specie, non subscribers 300 Rs. entrance, to be closed, the 1st of July. Twenty one subscribers.

The Hack Plate of 300 Rs. and one gold mohur subscription, 11st. half mile heats, gentlemen Riders. Winner to be sold for 300 Rs. a bona fide sale.

TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

The Baroda Plate of 600 Rs. and 150 Rs subscription for Arab horses, 9st 2½ miles, maidens of the Season allowed 10lbs

The Whip Plate of 500 Rs. and 50 Rs. subscription, 8st. 7lbs. heats one mile.

Pony Plate of 150 Rs. and 15 Rupees subscription for all Ponies, 13 hands and under, heats ½ a mile, 13 hands 8st. To take off 5lbs, for every inch.

THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1835.

A Plate of 500 Rs. and 100 Rs. subscription for Arab horses, 8st. 12lbs., heats 2 miles, maidens of the season allowed 10lbs.

A Plate of 400 Rs and 50 Rs. subscription for all Maidens that have started during the meeting and never won, weight for age. Heats one mile and a quarter.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY. 1835.

The Winner's Plate of 500 Rs. and 100 Rs. H. F. for which all arab horses may, and all winners must enter, except of the Hacks. To be handicapped by the Stewards, lowest weight, 8st. 4lbs. two miles.

A Plate of 300 Rs. and 50 Rs, subscription, for the Beaten horses that have saved their distance during the meeting, heats 1½ miles, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

T. BAILIE,—*Secretary.*

Baroda, 15th July, 1834.

SUPREME COURT,—JULY 22D, 1834.

Register of the Calendar during the last Sessions.

Shewlall Koobar and Kulliandass Purmanundass, for Larceny, Not Guilty.

Shewajee Mhudick, Balloo Powar, Hunnimunt Row Kokaty, and Shaik Hubbeeb, for Robbery, Guilty;—and Gunnoo Powar, Not Guilty.—Shewajee Madick and Baloo Powar, were respectively transported to the Isle of France for 14 years; Hunnimunt Row Kokaty, was transported to the Isle of France for the term of 7 years; and Shaik Hubbeeb was transported to the Isle of France for life.

Saya Nursoo and Chimia Achappa, for Larceny from their master—Guilty. Imprisonment in the House of Correction for eight Calendar months—to be kept in solitary confinement during the first ten days of the fifth month, and the last ten days of the eighth month, and during the rest of the period to be kept at hard labour.

Diaram Muncharam, for Larceny. Guilty. To be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve calendar months; for the first ten days of the first, fourth, and ninth months respectively, and the last ten days of the twelfth month, to be kept in solitary confinement, and during the residue of the twelve calendar months to be kept at hard labour.

Jeysinker Manuckchund, for Larceny. Not Guilty.

Nowrojee Cursetjee, otherwise called Nowlah, for Larceny.—Guilty. To be imprisoned in the House of Correction for 8 Calender months, and during the first ten days of the fifth month and the last 10 days of the eight month to be kept in solitary confinement.

Mushud Raheem, for Burglary. Guilty. Sentence o of death recorded; and transported to the Isle of France for the period of fourteen years.

Thomas Jefferies, for obtaining money under false pretences. Not Guilty.

Thomas Williamson, and Afflick Williamson, for Abduction. Guilty. The former was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years during the first ten days and the last ten days of the second year to be kept in solitary confinement, and during the rest of the time to be kept at hard labour. Afflick Williamson to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for the term of one year, and to be kept at hard labour during that period.

Dennis Hayes for an Assault with intent carnally to know a girl under the age of eight years. Guilty. To be imprisoned in the Common Goal for the space of two years.

VESSELS EEXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names, of	Date intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Ship William..	About 27 Inst.	London ...	Direct.
" Earl of Eldon.	About 15 Aug.	Ditto.....	Uncertain.
" Ranger	Do. 5th do....	Liverpool...	No where.
" John Taylor..	As soon as loaded.	Ditto.....	St. Helena.
H. C. S. W. Euphrates.....	Uncertain...	Red Sea.....	
Ship Triumph..	1st August..	Calcutta. ..	No where.
" Mermaid	Do. do ...	Madras and China.....	
" Palmira	1st to 3d prox.	Calcutta....	No where.
" Charles Grant	10th August..	China.....	
" Carron... ...	To-morrow....	Ditto.....	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	190	13
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, a 1st class,..... ...109		11
321, a 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	100
1041 a 1040, 3rd class,.....	107	119
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	110
Third five per cent Loan.....	109	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days..... ..	107	1078
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	101	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 10	1 | 11
China Bills.....	none	21
Spanish dollars per 100....	222	
Sovereigns each..	11½	

HIGHWATER TABLE.—26TH JULY, 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	2 00	2 23
Sunday.....	2 50	3 18
Monday.... .... (....	3 52	4 27
Tuesday....	5 06	5 45
Wednesday.....	6 21	6 58
Thursday.....	7 28	7 58
Friday.....	8 29	8 48

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith, Commissary of Ordnance, to the Deccan.

Lieut. Hobson, E. Regt. to Poonah.

Lieut. Strong, Do. do. to do.

Asst. Surg. Prichard, Medical Service, to, the Red Sea.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Ahmednuggur, on the evening of the 18th inst., the Lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq, C. S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 19th of July, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. Wm. R. Fletcher, M. A., Lt. and Bt. Captain Thomas Miller, H. M. 40th, Regiment, Comg. Depôt King's Troops, to Ellen Louisa Hagard, only daughter of the late S. Hagard, Esq., of Sion Hill, near Bath, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. G. Smythe, Rector of Reynton, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, Bombay, on the 22nd July, 1834, Mr Henry Meirs, Carpenter of H. M. S. *Magicienne*, aged 37 years, after a short but painful illness, leaving an affectionate wife and three children to deplore his premature death.

The service has sustained a severe loss in the death of this valuable officer, who was in the "*Chanticleer*" during her voyage to the South Sea with the late Captain Forster, and "was of infinite assistance to her "commander in the erection of Observatories, Pen- "duiums, and other points connected with the object of "her mission" Foremost in every danger, with a helping hand as ready and open as his noble and generous heart, he united himself to all who knew him in such a manner that his loss will be deeply felt by all his shipmates.

In the King's Barracks, on Thursday night, last, John Archibald, Esq., M. D. Assistant Surgeon H. M. 49th Regt in the 33rd year of his age, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

July 22nd —Ship Fazel Currim, Abdull Alley Haider Alley, Naiquedah, returned from Sea.

— Do.—Ship Sultana, Noor Mahomed Ossman Naiquedah, returned from Sea.

— 24th.—Barque Mahamedee, Mahomed Esmiel, Naequidah, from Mocha, 12th July.

Passenger.—Mr. S. Bull, chief officer of the Discovery, returning for the good of his health, Mr. H. Demisster, Free Mariner and fifty-six Pil rims.

— 25th.—Barque Quebec Packet, A. Bellamy, Master, from the Isle of France, 10th July.

Passengers.—27 Lascars.

DEPARTURES.

— 22nd —Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Richard A. Roe, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Capt. W. Butler, country service.

— Do.—Ship Sultana, Noor Mahomed Ossman, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—M S. Rump, Esq.

— Do.—Ship Fazel Currim, Abdull Alley Haider Alley, Naiquedah, to Madras and Calcutta,

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.

Do BRIG OF WAR,—Euphrates.

Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.

Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS,—Cleveland, Carnatic, Earl of Eldon Triumph, Palmira, Morgiana, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle Minerva. Charles Grant, William, Anna Robertson, Mermaid, John Taylor, John Stamp, and Quebec Trader.

COUNTRY VESSELS —Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Dadaloy Hannah, Sulimany, Carron, and Clairmont.

PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo and Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.

ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.

FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 26 JULY, 1834.

The Barque *Mahomedee*, which arrived on Thursday, from Mocha the 12th July, has brought some important intelligence regarding the state of affairs in Syria and Palestine. It appears, by letters which have been received by her, that a very serious insurrection has broken out in the new conquests of Ibrahim Pacha. Various tribes about Mount Lebanon have taken up arms against the Egyptians; and the danger is considered so imminent that the greater part, if not the whole of the troops destined for the invasion of the province of Yemen in Arabia, have been ordered back to Cairo with the utmost haste. At the same time it is stated that several of the hostile Arab chiefs have become so alarmed at the extent of the Pacha's preparations against them, that they have sent in offers of submission. This, if it prove true, will render the withdrawal of his troops from Arabia less important than it otherwise would have been; but still the complete conquest of that country must now probably be deferred for a considerable length of time. With regard to the origin of the disturbances in Syria no information is given in the letters we have seen; but there can be little doubt, we imagine, that they arise from the intrigues of the Sultan, and perhaps, indirectly, from the cabinet of St. Petersburgh.—On this point probably the next letters from Bagdad will throw some light.

The *Mahomedee* has brought much fewer letters than might have been expected, probably owing to the opportunity, which it was expected at most of the principal ports of the Red Sea, that the *Forbes* would afford of writing to India.

The Sessions terminated on Wednesday last. A list of the convictions and sentences passed during them will be found in a preceding column.

We have neglected hitherto to notice a report, which at one time was very current, of the Governor General's determination to visit this presidency previous to his return to Calcutta, having been unable to trace it to any authentic source. That such a report however has been very generally spread we believe is no secret to most of our presidency readers, as well as the alleged despatch of an order from the Admiral desiring H. M. S. *Curaçao* to proceed to Mangalore to await the arrival of Lord Bentinck for the purpose of bringing his lordship here. We regret however to say that, notwithstanding the manner in which these two reports appear to corroborate each other, there are many reasons for supposing that Lord Bentinck, if he ever entertained the idea of visiting Bombay has been obliged to relinquish it, for the present at least, and the more so as His Lordship's presence here, although it can be of little positive advantage to the Presidency, might serve to remove from his mind many unfavorable impressions—we will not say prejudices—which he seems to have contracted, and which have been but too apparent in several of his public documents, and particularly in his very important minute of the 14th of Sept. 1831 on the constitution of the Indian Government. His Lordship instead of meeting with any symptoms of the "lavish expenditure" and "excessive extravagance," which he there speaks of, we may confidently predict would find upon examination as little objectionable in those respects, as in any other portion of his vast Government. We shall not, however, dwell upon this subject; but we must repeat, that the appearances are decidedly against our being honored with His Lordship's presence. The state of the Government in Bengal just now, and the abeyance in which that of Agra is placed, render the return to Calcutta of the supreme authority too important to allow of its being employed upon the affairs of a minor Presidency, especially during such a period as would be required to effect any important changes; nor do we place much dependance upon the report as to the *Curoçoa*; for surely Lord Bentinck must be perfectly aware that, at the time he would require a vessel to bring him up the coast, the *Hugh Lindsay* would be infinitely preferable to a sailing vessel, and she would therefore probably have been used for the purpose had one been required.

That Steam Power is yet in its infancy is a truth which we believe has been no secret to either the lowest mechanic or the most accomplished engineer since the discoveries which first brought it into general use. But few seem to have been prepared for the rapid strides it has lately been making towards, we will not say perfection, for that we believe is still far distant, but a degree of perfection vastly greater than it has yet attained. The accounts with which the late English newspapers have teemed shew the extraordinary progress that has been made in its application to land carriage, which in a few years there can be no doubt will go far towards superseding the use of draught cattle. Little, however, has been said of the improvements recently made in its application to vessels. But in this respect its progress would seem to have been almost equally extraordinary, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter lately received with which we have been favored.

"There are two of the finest vessels I ever saw (much finer than any Government Steamer) building just now by Mr. Wood of Glasgow and Mr, Nussia the Engineer there. They are intended to ply between London and Dundee, are 600 tons burthen, with engines of 250 horse power, and cost £18,000 each.—I was requested by some Gentlemen last spring to make inquiries and estimates for a line of vessels to steam from Liverpool to NewYork which enabled me to judge of them; and I examined at the same time all the vessels that were building in Scotland and England, not excepting the Government vessels. These two vessels however were the finest I saw They would carry 400 tons of coals, and would use 1 ton per hour to 1 ton 2 cwt; consequently they could carry fuel for 400 hours, which at the rate of 9 miles on an average would enable them to perform a voyage of 3,600 miles without requiring a fresh supply of fuel."

Of the consequences which such improvements as are here shown to have taken place, must ultimately have upon the plans for a steam communication between England and India we shall say nothing;—they are perfectly obvious. But we must observe that for a proposed steam communication across the Atlantic, which by the bye no longer than five years ago was considered by the most enterprising mechanics as utterly hopeless for commercial purposes, it is most satisfactory to learn that it is contemplated to procure both the vessels and their engines in England. This, too, when the communication is to be with the United States, which have hitherto boasted of their unrivalled steam vessels, proves how far the manufacturers of Glasgow, and of Great Britain generally, must lately have outstripped their rivals on the other side of the Atlantic in the application of steam power.

The present monsoon appears to have been, thus far, most favorable. The following extracts of letters from various districts under the presidency, will prove this in the most satisfactory manner.

"*Rutnagherry, 19th July* 1834.—The fall of rain since the 6th instant has been ample for all the purposes of agriculture; and the reports from the several districts in this collectorate of the state of the various crops continue most favorable"

"*Dhoolia, 16th July.*—The state of the weather I am happy to say has been very favourable. Ample rain has fallen. The Khurrif crops are sown throughout, and for the most part, are in a very promising state.

"*Ahmedabad, 14th July.*—There has been a very favorable fall of rain, and cultivation is proceeding in all directions in a satisfactory way."

"*Kaira, 6th July.*—A considerable quantity of rain has fallen throughout the neighbourhood since the 1st instant, which has been followed by a reduction in the price of grain. Every man woman and child capable of exertion, are now busily employed in agricultural pursuits, and I trust the cultivators of this district will recover from the shock they sustained last year."

"*Tannah, 16th July.*—The rain here was light during the first week of this month; but during the second it was plentiful. The cultivators are thoroughly occupied with the rice cultivation"

"*Surat, 15th July*,—The rain has lately continued to fall in sufficient quantities for the early crops; but no rice has yet been planted out, as the beds are still without sufficient water,"

CALCUTTA.

The *Courier* informs us that Mr. Ironside of the Bombay C. S. who had been appointed by the Court a provisional Member of the Bombay Council, and who is now at the Neelgherries is likely to be nominated to the temporary office. The Editor quotes the Act of Parliament under which this appointment is made, and which provides that "if any Member of the Council shall be absent from the Presidency—and the Governor General shall be desirous of having the advice of a full Council upon any urgent business—he shall have power to call any provisional successor, then on the spot, or there being none such on the spot, then *any senior merchant then on the spot* to assist at the Council Board." It is true that this section has been omitted in the late act, but we believe it is a portion of the Act of the 33d of Geo. III not to the 53d, and that it was also omited in the latter. It is certainly not to be found in the 34th Section of *that* act, as quoted by our contemporary. But he will probably be made easy on this score by referring to the 52d Section of the late act, which provides that "all enactments provisions, matters and things relating to the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal in Council, and the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal alone respectively in any other Act or Acts contained. *So far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to the provisions of this act*, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the Governor General of India in Council or the Governor General of India alone respectively." This appears to us to give the Governor General "the power and authority" to make such temporary appointments when required.

But if there be any slight defect in form it appears to us clear that the measure is entirely in the spirit of these acts; and that by the new act it was absolutely necessary to fill up the Council in order to pass any Laws of Regulations at all; besides we need not strain at a gnat when we have been swallowing camels ever since the 22d of April.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July 5.*

REMARKS ON THE OVERLAND INVASION OF INDIA AND ON BRITISH POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA. BY LIEUT. CONOLLY.

(*Concluded.*)

It will have been observed that all the preceding speculations are built upon the belief that Russia has established a paramount influence over Persia. In order to shew my reason for an opinion which may perhaps be deemed premature, it will be necessary for me to refer to the circumstances of our political connexion with the latter country

The continually threatened invasion of British India by Zemaun Shah Doorraunee, king of the Affghauns, induced Lord Wellesley, in the autumn of 1799 to listen to the proposal of a Persian gentleman named Mehdee Allee Khan, who stated to the Governor of Bombay that he was about to visit his country, and that if he were properly authorized by the British Government, he thought he could induce the Persian monarch to attack the western part of Affghaunistaun, so as to the divert Zemaun Shah from his projected invasion of India.

Being duly accredited by the Governor General, Mehdee Allee Khan travelled to the Persian court, where he experienced no difficulty in attaining the objects of his mission, as they accorded with the existing politics of the Persian Government*; for Futteh Allee Shah had professedly espoused the cause of Zemaun Shah's rebel brother, Shahzadeh Mahmood, who had sought refuge in Persia, and, in the spring of this year, had taken his protege with him on his march to Khorassaun†; a circumstance in the knowledge of which it is probable that Mehdee Allee Khan's plan originated.

This agent being received with honor by the king of Persia, and succeeding in "the limited objects of his mission," opened the way for an English ambassador and Captain, now, Sir John Malcolm, being selected to fill his office, was sent from Bombay at the close of the year, on a mission from the Governor General of India to the Shah of Irân.

In the month of January, 1801, the British envoy concluded a treaty with the court of Tehraun, the leading article of which stipulated that the Shah should attack the Affghauns on their west, whenever they advanced East to invade Hindoostan, and that his Majesty should make no peace with them, except they promised to refrain from aggressing us. For this the English Government bound itself to give the Shah every necessary assistance in the event of his being attacked by the Affghauns.

The same year relieved us from the fear of invasion by the latter people, for Zemaun Shah, while intent upon his favorite scheme of foreign conquest, neglected the care of his own realm, and was deposed and blinded by his above-mentioned brother Shahzadeh Mahmood; a prince, the extent of whose ambition was to have the means of indulging in the sensuality at home. But the first article of our treaty with the king of Persia led to another more important one, with which it was connected; Zemaun Shah's menaced attack being but a link in the great chain of dangers which at this time surroundad our empire in the East.

Zemaun Shah projected the invasion of India on his accession to the throne of Caubul in 1793, about which time he received a secret embassy from Tippoo Sahib, who endeavoured by every means to stimulate him to the enterprize, and proposed to attack the infidel foreigners by concert from the north and south, so as to destroy them from off the face of Hindoostan‡.

Tippoo Sultaun having just before this period been forced by Lord Cornwallis to conclude an humiliating peace, added a feeling of deep revenge to the bitter and national antipathies he had inherited against the English, and from the time of his signing the treaty of Seringapatam, had devoted himself with increased passion to intrigues with every eastern power, foreign or domestic, whom he could possibly hope to excite against the British, and had especially endeavoured to form a close offensive alliance with our declared enemy the French, who were now in Egypt, professing to have gained the first great step towards the destruction of the British empire in India.

The long and sedulously prosecuted intrigues of the French in Hindoostan had led to the growth of other strong factions in their favor there, and their now undisguised and desperate exertions to ruin our power through our commerce, made it expedient for the British Government, by every means, to prevent the extension of their influence in Asia. Our ambassador at Tehraun was able, apparently, to shew the Shah a common danger: his arguments used on this occasion are not i believe upon public record, but the effect of them was such, that the second article of the treaty bound the English and Persian nations in close alliance against the French.

By this article it was agreed, that in the event of French troops attempting to form a settlement on any island or shore of Persia, the two allied powers should co-operate for their extirpation. It was engaged, moreover, that no individual Frenchman even should be permitted to reside in Persia; and the Shah's firmaun authorized the governors of his provinces to disgrace or slay any person of this nation who attempted to

* Vide Mill's India, book vi. cha. 9.

† Vide Elphinstone's Doorraunee History.

‡ Vide Sultaun Tippoo's secret correspondence with Zemaun Shah.—Asc. An. Reg. 1798.

pass their boundaries, or to obtain footing in any place.

The exaggerated tone of the Persian monarch's professions was a true index to their value: not clearly understanding his position with regard to two nations of Europe, who addressed him from different parts of the East, and ignorant of their comparative powers to serve or injure him, Futteh Allee Shah made friends with those who seemed nearest; the splendour of whose embassy while it evidenced their greatness, was flattering to his vanity; but probably without being able to discern much community of interest in an alliance with either party. He might with some reason, have repented of the ignoble temper displayed in the latter part of his treaty with us against the French, but it was not necessary for him to send a mission to Buonaparte in 1806*; nor was he in any way justified when two years afterwards†, in total violation of the spirit as well as the letter of his obligations, he welcomed the French General Gardanne, who arrived at his court "with the declared intention of establishing a connexion which might facilitate Napoleon's views of attacking the English in India"

The danger which at this period menaced our eastern possessions appeared so alarming to the authorities both at home and in India, that they simultaneously despatched ambassadors to the court of Persia to counteract the designs of the French there; but such a change had been wrought in the Shah's disposition, that when General Malcolm arrived at Bushire, on an embassy from the Governor General Lord Minto, he was refused permission to come to the capital as before, and directed to treat with the viceroy of Shiraz;—an indignity which he would not submit to;—but memorializing it to no purpose, he returned in anger to Calcutta, when the Governor General gave orders to prepare an expedition to sail to the Gulf.

However Sir Harford Jones who shortly after arrived at Bushire as plenipotentiary direct from the English Crown, encountered not the obstacles that had been thrown in the way of the Governor General's envoy, and taking a different view of the matter, he proceeded to join the Persian court at Tehraun, and entered into negotiations for a fresh treaty.

Futteh Allee Shah had by this time been made aware of his inability to resist the Russians, who in the short space of the last ten years had advanced their frontier four hundred miles—"from the north of the Caucasus to the banks of the Araxes,"—and his Majesty's fears having been considerably excited, induced him to prefer the alliance of those who promised him the best assistance against this colossal enemy. Napoleon's professed object in sending General Gardanne to the Shah was in order to concert with him an invasion of Russia's Eastern provinces; but the principal cause of the mission is declared to have been—"the Emperor's wish to strike England in the heart of her Asiatic possessions."‖† The Persian monarch however was too wise to discard the English until he could be sure that the French would better assist him against the Russians, and as his ministers and the French envoy were mutually employed in endeavours to sound and deceive each other it is not to be wondered at that their negotiations came to nothing. During their stay, the officers attached to the imperial missions assisted to discipline a Persian corps, and the Shah's favor towards General Gardanne went to the unprecedented extent of creating an order of knighthood for him; but after a while, seeing reason to doubt whether Napoleon could fulfil either his promises or designs perhaps, alarmed at the report of hostile preparations in India, and above all irresistibly tempted by a high bribe of English gold, he (to use political language) returned to his first friendship and dismissed the French mission from his court with less ceremony than was courteous.

Events connected with our policy towards the French in Europe had now added the Russians to the number of our enemies, therefore we were able to extend our engagements with the Persian Government, so as to suit the policy of both contracting parties. In a treaty concluded by Sir Harford Jones in March 1809, it was engaged that the English Government should subsidize‡ the Persians as long as they were at war with Russians, on condition of their aiding to repel any attempt of the French; or in other words, as Sir John Malcolm justly observes, for the "fulfilment of the engagements which they had contracted ten years before."

Upon the settlement of this treaty, Futteh Allee Shah sent Meerza Abool Hussan Khan, as his friendly ambassador, to the throne of England§ The Governor General's envoy again repaired to the presence at Tehraun, to efface all unpleasant impressions, and the Shah condescended to extreme graciousness, in order to atone for his late 'hauteur, and insincerity.

The war in Spain at this period drew Napoleon's attention from the East, and he found on subsequent opportunity, to renew his intrigues in Persia, so that Futteh Allee Shah's second promises were not put to the test; but our experience of the character of a Persian court is quite sufficient to warn us against putting much trust in its professions. Friendship indeed between states is a mere name; the politics of nations are exercised for wha, it considers to be its own interests, and though the Shah's conduct must be borne in mind, the question is not what he did or ought to have done, but what it is most for his interest now to do.

Since we destroyed French influence in Persia, English soldiers have fought against Russia under the Persian banner; and England having felt particularly interested in checking the growing power of the northern empire since Napoleon fell, the ministers of Britain and Irán have held very friendly counsel together. It might not be altogether foreign to the present question to inquire whether, by drawing close to Persia and displaying her jealousy of Russia, England has not added a great spur to the Czar's ambition against his eastern neighbours;—and whether by our half measures of support to the latter people we have not made them an easier, because a more confident and tangible prey; but this consideration apart, whatever we may have done for the Persians, we have not prevented them from being completely conquered by the Muscovites; the most vigorous assistance that we could now give the Shah would hardly enable him to drive the Russians so far back as to secure Persia against their future encroachments, and nothing else, would serve him. The time is past when Georgia would have put herself under Persian rule; Russia's best energies will be employed to restore, and to increase, the resources of the fine country last acquired on her East, and her special care will be to strengthen her south-eastern frontier with a strong army, that she can pour across the Araxes at a day's warning.

I humbly conceive, that in the existing conditions of Russia and Persia we can form no compact with the latter people that will contain what must be the essence of every effectual bond between nations—common interest. While there was hope that the Russians could be kept back, this feeling existed; but having again, in the last war completely beaten their old enemies, and having forced their way to a commanding frontier, the Russians have so manifested their superiority as to reverse the policy of Persia, alter her views, and oblige her to be friends with a nation who, having proved themselves irresistible as enemies, may now be very serviceable as allies.

The Persians must be aware that they cannot of themselves withstand the Russians; and even supposing (England and Russia being at war) that they should desire to commence a fresh struggle; with our hearty co-operation, a glance at Irán and the relative positions of Russia, England, and British India, will shew the advantages that our rivals would still have in such a contest. Tabreez is but 60 miles from the Araxes; Tehraun about 360. The nearest points to the capital at which we could land troops is Busbire, distant about 590 miles, and our nearest point to it is Bombay: so, that it is impossible to say what the Russians might not do before English help could reach the Persians. Whatever forces we could send from a great distance, the Russians could outnumber from their adjoining frontier; and to meet them we must march up to the capital, for they would have no object in coming south of it. Thus the expense of our share in the war would be very great; nor would our portion of risk be inconsiderable; for if our Persian allies wavered, (and they are neither the most resolute nor constant people in the world,) we should have many miles to retreat to our shipping: and our defeat in Persia would produce a very injurious effect upon popular opinion in the countries beyond—in India itself.

I am not unaware of the effectual check that we might oppose to the advance of the Russians on India, if we raised and sustained all Persia against them; but question whether the end of a war waged in the latter country for such purpose would repay the vast means necessary to prosecute it there. Even if we together succeeded in driving back the common enemy from Persia, the lion of the latter country would enact the part of his brother in the fable, leaving us, as we have often been left before, more honored than profited by our exertions, and from Russia's strong position in regard to her neighbour, commanding, as she does, entrance into the Shah's finest provinces south of the Arras, and those which lie at the base of the Caspian Sea, there would be continual danger that she might obtain such advantages as would induce the Persian Government to patch up a peace at our expense.

When it is considered, in the present instance, how greatly Russia can serve Persia, it is reasonable to suppose that the government of the latter nation will not long hesitate whether to be friends or enemies with those who rule over the first: and little as the Persians in general may like their neighbours, they must speedily derive great advantages from being brought into peaceful contact with them. The Russians can impart to the Persians, on a reasonable scale, and with good effect, systems which we have for some years been imparting in parcels, to little purpose, in particular they can lend the Shah a sufficient number of cheaply paid officers to discipline an army which will protect and keep in order his present dominions, and enable him to take much valuable country both east and west‖, in lieu of the provinces ceded to them and though they will do this for the sake of their own policy, it cannot be denied that Persia, has no better course than to let her interests be so advanced, since she is of herself unable to forward them.

The Persians, doubtless, will not in any case readily submit their counsels to Russian guidance, for they must long be distrustful of their conquerors—"*et dona ferentes*." We may work upon this feeling so as to delay Russo-Persian schemes, but we cannot altogether prevent them, for Persia's natural ambition, as well as her obvious policy, will direct her ambition to the vast field that invites her arms, and it would be difficult to say by what arguments we should prevail on our friends not to seize valuable countries which are within their grasp merely because we anticipate danger to our eastern colonies from the extension of their empire in that direction. The Russians will be ever promoting and assisting the Shah's ambition, and whatever professions they may make to us in this respect, they can easily violate them with an innocent face.

Seeing then that, for the present at least, it is rather Persia's interests to be friends with Russia than with England, and that her policy has a tendency, however distantly, to endanger our Eastern possessions, we should make ourselves as independent of her as possible, and as far as we can, or safely may, thwart her ambitious views in the direction of Hindoostan. The first great means of effecting this that offers itself for consideration, is our interfering to restore the monarchy of the Affghauns, and giving this people strength to resist the encroachment of their enemies, so as to establish them as a solid barrier in our west. It appears that this nation's political interests are in a great measure connected with ours, and that the extension of our trade beyond the Indus must chiefly depend upon their restoration to order: I do not myself doubt that the British Government might effect this by lending itself heartily to such a measure, but those who are better qualified for so important a task must decide whether the prospect of Persia's extending her empire upon the ruins of the Doorraunee monarchy be so near as to make our immediate interference necessary: and whether or no, the embarrassments with which we might surround ourselves by such a policy would outweigh the advantages to be expected from it.

The greatest objection perhaps to our directly interfering to build up the Affghauns, and support them as a nation, is the danger of our being thereby embroiled in a quarrel with Persia,—an event in every way to be deprecated, which our rivals would of course do their best to promote. How much stress is to be laid upon this consideration must be best known to those whose situation enables them to ascertain the degree of influence that Russia exercises over Persia, and the value that the latter country now sets upon the friendship of the English. The Shah may be dazzled with the prospect of widely extending his empire through the assistance of his brother the Czar, but as he must ever feel the yoke of so forcible a friendship, it may be questioned how far he would be willing to break with the only nation who might possibly assist to emancipate him from its trammels. This is a very comprehensive and difficult question, and being sensible that I have not such intimate knowledge of its various merits as would entitle me to decide, what course should be adopted, I will not presume to do so, but remark merely that, in any case, if the preceding opinions are well founded, the danger gathering against our power in the East is such as to call for *some* vigorous measure of precaution against it.

If, in the present posture of affairs, the last suggested plan should be deemed injudicious, it at least behoves the British Government to pay the most watchful attention to the politics of all these countries, and, I would humbly suggest, be prepared to seize the first good opportunity of taking part in those of Affghaunistaun; for until it does, the anticipated intrigues of Russia can neither be well known nor effectually counteracted. The effect indeed of her influence upon Persia may be in a great measure watched by those who are at the court of the latter country; but concerning the progress of her schemes to the northward, we now cannot have any certain information. When Russian influence begins to work in Tookestaun, it will be necessary that *we* have footing also; but that we obviously cannot obtain until we have secured the friendship of the intermediate people.

It is possible that the Suddozye tribe may themselves be able to restore the royal government in Affghaunistaun in the which case we could enter into such political and commercial relations with them as might be convenient:—binding ourselves to no particular line of conduct, but quietly doing our best to strengthen our neighbours, or regulating our future policy, according to our increased knowledge of their resources and experience of their character.—Again, if the now rebel Sirdars should succeed in altogether ejecting the royal family, or if in consequence of the Persians taking Heraut, the Baurickzye chief should be left in possession of the rest of country we might from such connexions with them as best suited the politics of the times. In that latter case, it should be the especial object of the British Government to form an alliance with the chief, ruling at Cabul, the latter post being one to which we can have easy access; which is sufficiently near our possessions to warrant our insisting upon its not falling into the hands of those who may be made a means of aggressing us; and which in a military point of view is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as that, situated at convenient distance from our frontier, and in the midst of a naturally strong country, it commands two of the three routes by which an European army must march to invade Hindoostan.

What might be the effect of such an attempt on the part of Russia, it is not the object of the present remarks to inquire. My endeavour has been to shew that the Russians having of late years gained a vast increase of political influence in Central Asia, are pursuing a system calculated still further to extend it, and that if certain of their schemes succeed, they will so lessen the difficulties now opposed to such an undertaking as the invasion of India, as to make it very probable that they would attempt it in the event of their going to war with us. I am far from apprehending that Russia's utmost efforts could subvert our Eastern empire, and I believe with the generality of those who reason upon the extent of our means in India, that by judiciously using the same, we should be able *(Deo volente)* to give any invading army a very good beating: but this is not a point to be decided by any number of person's opinions, nor is it possible for the wisest to determine what would be the result of such a collision. It is an accident to be guarded against so long as we hold India and Russia exists as a nation; since, for some generations at least her people will be stronger than their Eastern neighbours, and therefore able to force their way to positions which are necessary for the advancement of their political and commercial ambitions We need not now debate what object the Russian. would propose to themselves by an invasion of British India, at the great risk and expense that under the most favourable circumstances they must incur. Their plans would probably be in a great measure formed according to the success of their intrigues, but nations at war are seldom deterred by the greatest risks from attempting to injure each other, and it is probable that the situation of Russia, when at war with England, would be such as to warrant her making any sacrifice that promised in any way to hurt us, and that the greater the check we exercised upon her in Europe, the greater would be her exertions to injure us in the only quarter that would lie open to her attack. It is not doubted that the mere circumstance of the Russians being in a situation enabling them at any time seriously to *threaten* an attack upon India, would be a cause of constant great anxiety and expense to the British Government, and therefore perhaps it will be conceded that the more barriers we can oppose to such a danger, and the further we can keep it from us, the better.

In the preceding paragraphs I have ventured to urge the speedy adoption of precautionary measures against this growing danger—*abroad*; in conclusion, however, I would remark whatever may be our foreign policy, it is above every thing requisite that we trust mainly to our own resources in India, timely and skilfully appropriating to the purpose the abundant means that this country possesses of defending itself. The great natural strength of western and northern India is so clearly seen on glancing the eye up the Indus, from the sea to the parallel of Cashmere, and down again from this natural fortress of Hindoostan through the Punjaub to the Hyphasis, still southward through the great sandy desart to the *Runn* of Cutch, that it is needless to particularize it; nor is it great boasting to say, that sincerely assisted by the native chiefs, whose states lie between the British frontier and the Indus, we might hope to burn the fathers of all the Russians, who could be sent to invade us.

As yet we have not interfered to strengthen the assailable side of Hindoostan by means of the noble river by which it is bounded,—the line on which, it is presumed, an invading enemy would be met, and on which therefore we should repose in established strength; feeling ourselves at home in the position, and commanding their supplies of every sort, in full, unforced quantities. Concerning the advantages of this river as an advanced line of defence against invasion from the westward it will be sufficient to remark that troops and stores might be conveyed to it directly from England—so from any of our foreign possessions, or from either of the three presidencies of British India itself;—and that from the sea up to Attock, if not also through the tributary steams that divide the Punjaub, communication might be carried on by means of steam boats during nearly the whole year*. The military reader may be startled at the recommendation of so extended a line of defence, but it must be remembered that we know where to collect our strength on it; since whichever way the Russians might march overland to invade India, they could only debouche from the mountains of Affghaunistaun by two routes; so that we might expect them at Attock, or at some spot near the island fort Bukkar, † In case of threatened invasion, our troops would of course strongly occupy west of Cashmere, and an army would also be collected at Bombay, or some other convenient port on the western coast; that even if the invaders succeeded in forcing our first line near either of the above points, they would march on under greatly increased difficulties, since, retiring upon our reserves through the strong country yet intervening either way to the British provinces, we should ever present a front to our enemies, while an army might be sent either from the hills, or from the sea coast, to take them in the rear.

However it is not my wish to detail a plan of defensive operations in India, but to press the expediency of our employing the present time of peace in assuming situations which would enable us promptly to use the fullest means of defence against any foreign attack; and I humbly conceive it to be very necessary that we should now obtain the entire navigation of the Indus, and free communication from the interior provinces to certain well chosen spots on its bank, at which to establish entrepots of our trade; objects which are surely to be obtained by friendly negociation with the rulers of Sinde and the Punjaub, and which as they must ultimately tend to the great benefit of these princes, are the means best calculated to cement our friendship. The long scrupulously forbearing conduct of the British Government towards the independent native chiefs of Western and Northern India, has dispelled much of the jealousy that they naturally entertained against its rapidly extended power, and while it has stood aloof their political circumstances have thrown them all within the sphere of its control, so that it would appear that we have but to step forward to secure the objects necessary to our commercial and political welfare. We only need to bring ourselves into friendly contact with these princes to convince them how true is the policy we profess, and how greatly their interests are connected with ours; and when satisfied of their cordial friendship, we might with more reason than at present set at naught the design of our rivals. In this way, a system of defence will be quietly organized by the lucrative extension of our trade, and our political influence will go hand in hand with our commerce into the countries beyond: in a word with reference to all the preceding remarks, it may be said that, when we have freely opened the Indus to our trade and secured the the friendship of the neighbouring people beyond, Russia may float her commodities up the Oxus, but we will undersell her. She may float armies up instead of manufactures, and we shall be prepared to meet them,—*India Gazette.*

BRITISH COMMERCE IN THE COUNTRIES BEYOND THE INDUS.

(From Lieutenant Conolly's forthcoming Narrative of an Overland Journey from England to the North of India *viâ* Russia, Persia, and Affghaunistaun.

25th December.—We spend Christmas-day at Rohree, for Muheen Shah going early to present our pass to the governor of the fortress, was told that it was informal, and that we could not proceed; upon which our friend saddled a running camel, and trotted back to Khirepore again, leaving us to survey the wonders of this extraordinary place.

Rohree, the ancient capital of the Sogdi, if not the town which, according to Arrian, Alexander the Great built when he rested hereabouts on his way to the ocean, has fallen into decay, and does not contain more than six or seven thousand inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are Hindoos. The flint rock upon which it is built, is washed by the river, and it runs curiously back to some miles distance, having somewhat the appearance of an old line of bastioned fortification. The flint of which this and the other rocks are composed, is of so good a quality, that travellers on the river commonly take away a quantity in their boats.

We did not visit the ancient town of Bukkar, but we viewed its extensive ruins at some distance from the opposite bank.

The island fortress of Bukkar is built upon an oval flint rock three quarters of a mile in circumference which divides a stream of eight hundred yards' width. The fort itself is strongly built, but it is overlooked by the bank upon which stands the town of Rohree. It commands the river, and all boats that pass up and down pay a toll. The water covers part of the rock at one end, and forms a little islet, on which is a Mohummudan temple embowered in trees, the resting place of so great a saint, that the very fishes come up from the sea to swim a *Ziarut* round it; and to mark their respect for the shrine, they never once turn tail on the journey up.

Near the bank, a little below the fort, is another rock which becomes an islet at the swell of the river. This hill has long been used as a Mohummudan burial ground, and is covered with old tombs. You ascend to its summit by seventy steps: a little way up dwells a hermit, who makes visitors take their shoes off, and accepts their charity, bidding them pray for the souls of the departed.

The natives of Rohree are an amphibious race of beings who spend their days upon the river catching fish, which they salt and preserve. The mode in which these fishers exercise their art is a very curious one:—they lay their stomachs upon large empty jars, and holding a line or net in hand, they use their feet as paddles, and float about with their faces close to the water. We wondered at the ease with which they seemed to controul the force of the stream! Sometimes a man would lie still upon the water, as if he was tight anchored to the bottom, and then abandoning himself to the current, he would drop down as far as it suited

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* Meerza Reza, the ambassador on this occasion, concluded a treaty with Napoleon at Finkinstein.

† Vide De Bourienne's Memoirs—"Gardanne's embassy," says this writer, "was at first conceived on a much grander scale than that on which it was executed. Napoleon had resolved to send to the Shah of Persia four thousand infantry, commanded by chosen and experienced officers, ten thousand muskets, and fifty pieces of cannon; and I also know that orders were given for the execution of this design."*** Circumstances, adds he, "did not permit the Emperor to give the mission all the importance he desired."—Meaning, it is presumed, that Napoleon's recent engagements at the treaty of Til-it prevented him from doing more than make delusive promises to the Shah regarding a nation that he before had it in view to attack from this quarter.

‡ The subsidy was settled to be 120,000 tomans (about 100,000) per annum; a supply of 6,000 stand of arms; 20 field pieces, complete; and such numbers as could be spared of artillery-men and officers to instruct the Persian army.—Malcolm's Pol India, vol. I chap. 6.

§ On his return to Persia in 1810, Meerza Abool Hussan Khan was accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart, K. L. S. Envoy Extraordinary from the King of England, who towards the end of 1813, meditated a treaty between Persia and Russia. Sir Gore Ouseley returned to England viâ Russia in 1814.

‖ By merely permitting a few thousand of his disciplined soldiers to desert, the Emperor can add such force to the Shah's ranks as will ensure them victory over any Eastern army opposed to them. Allusion has been made in the journal to the number of Russian deserters in the Persian service: to these might be added very many who if they could, would gladly escape from the servere discipline of their own regiments, to the easy service of the Shah. In my observation about Russian *officers* being lent to drill the Shah's army, I may seem to have forgotten the advice which always has been and still is pressed upon the British Government—to send a sufficient number of its officers upon this duty. It is without doubt advisable to encourage to the utmost the introduction of Englishmen into the Persian army, but there are difficulties in the plan of sending many British covenanted servants. The pay of one English officer will suffice for many Russian subalterns—a great consideration for the Shah, if he is to pay them; and a great consideration for us, if we are to send many, (and many are required.) A case might occur, like that of the last war, when, however much we might wish the discomfiture of the Russians, we could not, consistently with our friendly relations with their sovereign, permit a large body of our own army to direct hostile operations against them; and it would not exactly suit the Shah to have soldiers who would choose in what quarrel to fight. Russia desires to discipline the Persians, in order to push them as conquerors into countries through which she may require a road to India. England wishes to make the Persians strong, and to bide her time until with their aid she may strike an effectual blow at a power of which she is naturally jealous. Between her two woers, Persia should get a good army at small expense: but she will be sometimes puzzled which to favour, for though the Shah would naturally rather trust his army to Englishmen than to his late conquerors, still should he be intent upon extending his empire towards the *Indus*, he might fancy that Englishmen would not be very cordial in that service.

* The season when it would be most difficult to bear up these rivers, (the rains) is one during which no army could keep the field.

† There is indeed a road through the mountains, from Candahar to Dera Ghazee Khan, which we know to have been marched by Asiatic troops; but according to the best information that I could obtain it is hardly practicable for an European army. However, my informants were merchants, who do not travel the latter road for fear of the lawless tribes through whose mountains it passes, and perhaps they magnified its difficulties.

him, when he would land, walk up the bank with his jar, and launch himself afresh.

From its situation, Rohree should be a healthier place than Khirepore, but the chiefs prefer residing at the latter place; and not only is the town of Rohree neglected, but on the bank of the river beyond it, jungle keeps waste rich land which might be very profitably cultivated, as well with articles for export, as with the better sorts of grain. The Ameers of Sinde appear to live only for themselves, and to be as blind to the capabilities of their country as they are regardless of the welfare of its inhabitants: to indulge their passion for sporting, they suffer much of their richest land to be covered with jungle, and the revenue thus sacrificed, is made up as far as is possible, by heavy drains upon the profits of such lands as are left to the peasantry. The people feel the check of this ignorantly oppressive system, yet attempt not to better their condition, and in that happy spirit of filial piety for which Indians are distinguished, resign themselves to the life that their fathers endured.

The staple food of the people of Sinde is bread made of jawarree or bajra. Buffaloes being very cheap in this country, the poorest people have them, and some possess a few goats and fowls. Their dwellings are of the meanest order; the neatest are those of the people who reside upon lands which are liable to be flooded,—little thatched sheds raised upon bamboo frames some five or six feet above the ground, into which the occupants ascend by small ladders.

From what we observed, and were able to learn of Sinde and its people generally, I cannot help thinking that the amount of the Ameers income has been exaggerated; though there need be little doubt that it would more than equal the reputed sum, if these princes could fully understand their interests. It is lamentable that provinces, which from their situation and natural fertility ought to be filled with rich and happy people, should be subject to the misrule of a few ignorant despots; but the Indus must be shortly thrown upon to our trade, and then will be levelled that unsocial barrier within which the jealous chieftains of Sinde have so long fenced themselves; we shall enlighten them with notions of just policy, and thus raise the condition of their people! Hitherto, the Indus has been suffered to flow from its source to the Indian ocean, contributing little to the wealth or civilization of the countries which lie upon its banks; the short-sighted chiefs of the Indian states which it bounds, have been distrustful of each other, and mutually jealous of the power which has resources and enterprize sufficient to embrace the whole of the river in one grand commercial scheme; but happily their distrust is giving way before the tried good faith of the British Government, and we may hope that many years will not elapse before all parties will be zealously engaged in an extended trade, which will bind their interests closely together, and be the means of introducing commerce and civilization into a new world.

Rohree is a city which appears in every way designed to become a place of wealth and importance, surrounded as it is by a fertile country, standing on a noble river, which is navigable from the ocean to Attock, and situated at mean distance from many places of political and commercial importance. On the verge of the natural frontier of Hindoostan, and commanding the great Candahar road, it is well situated on what would be adopted as a line of defence against foreign invation; and conveniently placed with regard to some of the principal cities of India; it offers an admirable position for an emporium, which would make our manufactures accessible to the countries which stretch far to the north and west.

The natives of Affghaunistaun chiefly trade with Southern India, taken the roads through Beloochistaun and Sinde, to the ports of of Kurachee and Mahdavie, where they embark for Bombay. The Hyderabad Ameers endeavour to keep the trade in these roads, and the Ameer of Khirepore by injudiciously exacting large and irregular duties, have discouraged merchants from opening a new one through their territory to the northern provinces of British India, &c. and thus Shikarpore flourishes; but Rohree is in every respect better situated for commerce than Shikarpore and were it once established as a mart, would hardly fail to attract the wealth of the former place, and to become one of the largest commercial towns in India.

If the Affghaun merchants could obtain at Rohree the Europe and India goods they traffic in, many of them certainly would repair thither in preference to following the tedious and expensive route to the sea coast. Those who brought things which they could not sell or exchange at Rohree, would travel up to Bahawulpore, and thence by the newly opened road across the Indian desert to the provinces of Upper India; and probably they would return to the frontier mart to purchase an investment. Thus a grand trade road would be established via Quetta to Candahar, and the latter city would become an entrepot, when our commodities would be dispersed to other quarters.

I will here venture a few opinions upon the distinct question of our trade in the countries *beyond* the Indus, for having viewed it in connection with the other advantages which should be consequent upon the opening of the river, my preceding words may have made me seem too sanguine about it.

Our trade beyond the Indus must depend first—upon the state of the Affghaun country; for until it is in some degree restored to order, traffic cannot be greatly extended in or beyond it. Not only do merchants risk open and violent robbery, which they must pay to guard themselves against, but they are exposed to the arbitrary exactions of so many persons in authority, that it is only in consequence of their obtaining large prices for the small quantity of goods exported that they are enabled to make profit.

The extension of the trade must be gradual, for as yet the pastoral tribes of Affghunistaun are not rich enough to purchase a very great quantity of our manufactures, much as they covet them; nor does their country afford many things that we could to any extent receive in barter from them.

If encouraged, the Affghaun merchants could import into India any required number of really good horses, at a fair price, but the demand for these must necessarily be limited, since the Indian cavalry cannot be dependent upon a foreign country for their supply of horses, and the Government studs breed nearly as many as are required for the public service.

The whole of Hindoostan is now supplied with dried and preserved fruits from Caubul, by the following roads via the Punjaub into Loodeeaa; via Damaun, Mooltan, Buhawulpore, and Hissar, to Dehlee; via Quetta, Dauder, Baugh, and Larkhana, to Sinde, and on by the usual road to Bombay and Madras. Apples, quinces, and grapes are packed in cotton, and as they are easily damaged, the profit on them is uncertain; but pomegranates, pistachio nuts, dried apricots, raisins, &c. are brought without loss; the demand for them is certain, and the profit good.

Asafœtida and saffron are the chief exports from Heraut: the quality of the carpets made there is very fine, but I am not sufficiently well informed about our trade in this article, to know whether it would suit us to revive the manufacture at Heraut, so as to obtain carpets thence by land-carriage, and ship them at the mouth of the Indus for Europe,

At Candahar is grown tobacco, which is esteemed to be little inferior to that of Shirauz. Very good opium is cultivated at Candahar, and the mountains in the north-eastern part of Affghaunistaun contain inexhaustible mines of the purest rock-salt. I am not qualified to judge to what extent it would serve the purposes of the Honorable Company's Government to receive the last two articles, but I presume that every encouragement would be given to people willing to relieve us of our manufactures, and perhaps some sacrifice submitted to in one branch of trade for the establishment of another.

It is difficult to judge what wealth there may be in Affghaunistaun and the countries beyond, because the state of society there is such, that men will bury their money rather than be thought to possess much; and having little security for their neighbour's honesty, they are careful how they lend what they are afraid openly to speculate with themselves: but money there doubtless is in those countries,* and were security established, it would quickly find its way into circulation. Affghaunistaun is a country which, were it settled, and freely open to those which surround it, would soon attract trade and wealth. The climate of the countries beyond the Indus is such, that our woollen and cotton cloths, &c. will always be in request there, and gradually, as the condition of the people betters, will markets open for our exports.

Of late years the Russians have been sedulously endeavouring to extend the sale of their manufactures in Toorkestaun, Persia, and Affghaunistaun, and they have now four channels for their trade.

1. Viâ Orenbourgh to Bokhara, whence their commodities are taken to Meshed and Heraut, to Caubul, and even to Cashgar.

2 From Astrakhan viâ Mangishlak, on the east, coast of the Caspian, to Khiva.

3. By the port of Reshdt, on the South coast of the Caspian, to Tehraun, and Isphahaun &c. and to Mesned, &c.

4. By the land route from Tiflis, viâ Tabreez to Teharun, &c.

The articles that they export, are mentioned in my account of the trade of Meshed, and according to the statement of Colonel the Baron Meyendorff, the commerce between Bokhara and Russia employs 3,0 0 camels.

According to the same authority, the value of merchandise imported by the Bokharians into Russia, upon about 8,000 camels, may amount in a good year to near eight millions of roubles assignat, or £333 333. As the goods which the Bokharians import into Russia are more valuable, and less bulky, and those which they export thence, it may be conjectured, that they receive in barter as great a quantity of Russian commodities as will load their camels, and that they are paid the balance in gold. Gold ducats coined in Russia are, I know, brought from Orenbourgh: this coin passes current all over the East, and it is generally sold at a good premium, on account of the purity of its metal.

Baron Meyendorff says, that the Bokharian merchants realize a clear profit of 30 per cent upon their trade with Russia, "Généralement," he observes "its gagnant moins sur la vente des mercnandises, Russes en Boukharie que sur celle de leurs en Russie; *ce qui doit faire conclure que l'importation de Russie en Boukharie a presque atteint son maximum.*"

This may be owing, first, to the greater facility which has of late years been given to the other channels of Russian trade eastward, and secondly, to the circumstance of English chintzes and other cloths having found their way in greater quantities to Bokhara. The Russian manufactures have yet little to recommend them but their cheapness, and ours are every where bought in preference, notwithstanding the great difference of the prices.

According to the best of my information the least profit that the Affghaun merchants gain upon the sale of our goods at Candahar and Caubul is 1.0 per cent. upon prime cost. Owing to the irregularity of the trade, our commodities are sometimes cheaper at Caubul than at Candahar,

My friend Muheeu Shah, in the year 1828, at Bombay, invested a capital of 7,000 Rupees chiefly in English piece goods, which he took by sea to the port of Soomeeanee in Beloochistaun, and thence on camels via Bayla Kelaut, Pisheen Candahar, and Ghuzni to Caubul. Here according to a list of prices shewn me, he disposed of part of his investment at the rate of 11 per cent profit upon prime cost, and the rest, consisting chiefly of English chintzes, he sent on via Balkh to Bokhara. His goods reached the latter city about the time that the Russian carwân arrived there from Orenbourgh, but they sold immediately at a profit of from 150 to 200 per cent. upon prime cost, and comparatively with Russian manufactures of the same description, at the rate of a *fifth* higher price.

Muheen Shah, it is to be observed, made profit upon goods which had come to market by a month's sea voyage, and a land route of from 1,300 to 1,400 miles, notwithstanding many arbitrary exactions that he was subject to on the way, and the expence of *four* months' detention at one place, on account of the disturbed state of the country. From him and other merchants I learned, that English goods generally sell at Bokhara, at the rate of 150 per cent. profit upon prime cost at Bombay, and at the rate of a fifth higher price than Russian manufactures of the same description. They told me also, that two years ago, some Russian chintzes brought to Caubul could not even be sold for the Bokhara price, because there was much English chintz in the market. I offer their statements to shew the different degree of estimation in which English and Russian manufactures are held in these countries, and to show that if we had the navigation of the Indus, we could afford to lower the prices considerably: we should thus throw our manufactures among a fresh class of persons, and if we could further reduce our prices to the level of the Russian rates, we should in a great measure turn our rivals out of the market.

I have taken Bokhara as an extreme point; of course, if we can gain any advantage over the Russians in our trade there, it must be increased the nearer we come to the Indus. The trade in now confined to men who undertake distant and irregular speculations, upon petty capitals, which they have first to realize by selling things which they export from their country; but were the commerce extended, monied merchants would engage in it, regular investments would be imported, and stored, and the present traders would for the most part become carriers from one entrepot to another.

A passage in Baron Meyendorff's book connected with this subject, is worthy of notice, for such books may be read as the St. Petersburgh Gazettes, wherein a writer would no more think of expressing his particular opinion, without reference to the disposition of the Emperor of all the Russias, than he would dare be guilty of hinting that the Partres Conscripti of the Imperial Senate held prejudiced opinions upon the question of civil liberty.

"Alluding to the trade between Russia and Bokhara, he says, "Ce commerce prendrait de nouveaux accroissemens, sans les dangers auquel on est exposé sur la route qui mene de la Boukharie aux possessions Russes Cette route scrait parfaitement sur si le khanat de Khiva esait soumis a la Russie. In dépendamment d'un grand avantage commercial, l'acquisition de ce khanat aurait celui de diminner de beaucoup l'affreux commerce d'hommes et de subjects Russes que font les Toorcomans et les Khirghiz; elle augmenterait aussi l'influence salutaire de la Russie sur l'Asie occidentale."

This is one of several hints which of late years have been given us by Russian writers They shew, that the wishes of the Imperial Government point towards Khiva, and that it encourages in its servants the idea of conquest there and beyond Asia. I will only here remark upon the probable effects of their success in that quarter, as regards their commerce.

If the Russians do take, and are able to retain possession of Khiva, they will assuredly navigate the Oxus, and here must not be lost sight of a point of great importance, upon which Baron Meyendorff speaks positively; that there is no water communication between Bhokara and the Oxus;—the river which flows past the city of Bokhara, expending itself in the lake of *Kara Koul*. This gives Khiva such an advantage as a place of trade, that it would in all probability attract the commerce of Bokhara, and become not perhaps quite what Moravieff calculated, but certainly, a place of considerable commercial importance The Oxus would lead the Russians to Balkh, which, there is reason to suppose, would become a large town, corresponding to Khiva This would cause a great revolution in the trade of Central Asia, and give the Russians advantages, the effects of which would be best counteracted by those which we should produce by throwing open the Indus.

Our trade in the countries beyond the Indus, I have observed, must be gradually extended; but we should at once nearly double it by establishing an emporium on the bank of the river, since we should enable the Affghauns to make two voyages where they now make one. But it is not in these countries only that we shall extend the sale of our exports by opening the Indus to our trade:—goods brought by ships from Bombay, or from England direct, to the mouth of the Indus, could be taken up the river and landed at Rohree so cheaply, that we should lower the prices in Sinde and Rajpootana, in the Central and Upper Provinces of British India, and in the Punjaub; so that it may be reasonably concluded, that the gross demand for our manufactures would be very much increased.—*India Gazette.*

* I asked an Affghaun merchant, whether there was still wealth in this country. "Is there any doubt about it," was his answer: "if there was not, what would so many Hindoos do there?—flies do not swarm about an empty honey pot."

AGRA.

We learn from the Cawnpoor Examiner that the Civilians in the Dooab have drawn up a petition against the *Secret* despatch of the Reports ordered by the Merit-fostering-Minute. We hail with joy this manifestation of their dislike to espionage in the Civil Service. for it is not only the *Reported on*, but the Reporters also, who are signing the Petition, indeed we can well believe that the Minute altogether, whether public or secret is more offensive to the seniors than to the juniors, or rather to the reportersthan to the reported, for we know one instance where the acting Magistrate is actually Junior in the service to his two assistants. Could any task be more invidious than for this Magistrate to report on his two Subordinates? During the movement of the Madras Army in the time of Sir G. Barlow and General Macdowal, the Commander in-Chief sent circulars to all Commandants of Posts and Stations desiring them to call on their Officers for manifestations of their loyalty, and requesting them to report to Head Quarters, any symptoms of backwardness in any Officers or body of Officers. Colonel George Dick at that time commanded the Post at Secrole Benares, and in answer to the circular he said that he would not suspect the Officers under him of dissaffection, and consequently could not call upon them to deny such a charge, that he knew how to punish any disobedience should any appear but that he should consider all his Officers loyal and obedient until they manifested a disposition to the contrary—if such a spirit as Colonel Dicks were more generally shown on such occasions, the Government would not be so hasty in making up Claptrap Regulations. We exhort the civilians not to be cold and languid in this appeal. If their remonstrance be not attended to by the Governor General and his new legislative Council, let them without one days unnecessary delay return to the charge with a Petition to the Court of Directors: if they again turn a deaf ear unto them, the Petitioners should reiterate the appeal by the first returning ship, calling to mind the Parable in St. Luke "There was in a City a "Judge, who feared not God, neither regarded "man; and there was a widow in that City; and "she came unto him, saying, Avenge me of mine "adversary," and he would not for a while; but "afterwards he said within himself, "though I fear "not God, nor regard man; yet because this wi-"dow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her "continual coming she weary me," Here the case is exactly the same, only directly the contrary (as the Irish Adjutant said of wheeling backwards and wheeling forwards) for the Judges are the Petitioners and the old woman (the Company) the person appealed to.—*Mofussul Ukhbar*, 5 *July*.

We last week gave an account of the state of Military ferment at Meerut, we now give a statement of Military Courts at Agra.

1 A General Court Martial of which Col. Parker Artillery is President.
2 A General Court Martial. President Lt. Col. Paul.
3 A District Court Martil. President Major Debnam, dis'd.
4 A District Court Marital
5 8 Officers have been ordered to Agra to from a third General Court Martial for the trial of the Serjt. Major H. M. 15th Lt. Infantry, and another; on charges exhibited against them by Lt. Brownrigg H. M. 13th Lt. Infy, over whom is pending the sentence of the General Court Martial. No.1.

We think it would be expedient to raise skeleton Regiment and send a shoal of cadets from England that there may be sufficients officers for the numerous Court Martials, all over the country, and for the current Military duties of the Posts and Stations.

We do not consider these eternal Courts Martial as indicating a vigorous Government of the army.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SPECTATOR MARCH 22d.

The Conservative Peers are preparing to fight in defence of the remnants of their Borough influence. For the sake of preserving the illicit power of Lords Salisbury and Warwick, these infatuated men are determined to risk "a collision," not with the Ministers, for Earl Grey and his colleagues deem it no longer worth their while to stand up for independent election, but with the People of England, and those who truly represent the People in the House of Commons. All who desire a change in our form of government—all who long to see the Peers effectually "swamped," and their hereditary privileges abolished—are rejoiced at this determination. Unquestionably the nation will discern in it an additional proof of the necessity of extending reform to the House of Lords. Earl Grey may imagine that he is consulting the welfare and dignity of his "order," while he is encouraging—we advisedly say *encouraging*—the opposition of the [illegible] to the Reformed Elector Bills; but [illegible] that in reality he has been a[illegible] of the bitterest enemies of the priv[illegible]

It is not only in the House of [illegible] ministers have receded from the Reform[illegible] which they once so manfully avowed: [illegible] countenance, as a Cabinet, and some of the individuals, the election-purifying bills in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell—mark his, Reformers of Devonshire!—skulked out of the House before the division which closed the struggle on behalf of Liverpool. He was seen in the act; and provoked the friends of the bill to exclaim, "That is the heaviest blow it has got yet!"—it was the stab from Brutus. The opposition of Lord Sandon and Sir Robert Peel was expected, and harmless! but the treachery of the Sponsor for the Reform Bill, who could have believed? It was not by deserting the cause of the People on such questions as these that Lord John Russell was enabled to exchange the representation of his family borough for that of Devonshire. We would recommend the illustrious house of Russell to take care how it offends the electors of Tavistock; their sweet voices may be extremely serviceable at the next election.

It is worthy of note, that only five members could be prevailed upon to vote in defence of the elective rights of poor, neglected Stafford; while a triumphant majority of 167 decreed its disfranchisement. Even Sir Robert Peel admitted that the case of Stafford was too bad. Yet in what respect is it worse than Warwick or Hertford? The bribery there has been carried on, perhaps, with rather less caution. But the real cause of the abandonment of the unfortunate electors is, that they have no great man for a patron. Stafford has always been saleable, but "the refusal" of it has been generally given to a man of Liberal politics. Hence it is no favourite with Boroughmongers; and Sir Thomas Fremantle, a nominee himself of the Duke of Buckingham, takes the lead in procuring its disfranchisement, without the slightest feeling of compunction.

During the whole of the debates on the Corrupt Boroughs, Sir Robert Peel has been active and adroit. He has been doing his best to render himself serviceable to his old party, while carefully avoiding any thing disagreeable to Ministers; who, as we have already stated, take no honest interest in the success of the measures in question. The unwonted interchange of courtesies between Sir Robert and the Ministerial men of mark, and especially the bows and smiles that pass when the sly Ex-Secretary encounters the bluff Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Lobby, or other places where Members congregate, have attracted observation of late. Sir Robert Peel knows, or suspects, that as a Tory he can never regain his place on the Treasury bench; but he would fain regain it nevertheless, when an opportunity occurs. At present, appearances must be kept up, and he cannot quite go over to the Whigs. Should he do so hereafter, it is safe to assert that he will be of little use to them. His political character has been blown to tatters. His insincerity is too well known. No one has confidence in him; and the times are approaching when an untarnished reputation will be of more consequence than it ever has been to British politicians. In the mean time, however, the coquetting of Sir Robert Peel, with Lord Althorp and the Whigs may be watched.

The Corn-laws were brought under debate, in a somewhat irregular manner, on Wednesday. Mr. Ewart presented a petition from Liverpool for free trade, beginning with a free trade in corn. After speaking in reference to his petition, he presented some others from the Dissenters, and sat down. But the opportunity for haranguing on this tempting subject was too valuable to be lost; and a debate ensued, which occupied the greater part of three morning sittings—of course without any result except that of laying the petition on the table. The only speeches worthy of particular notice are those of Sir Robert Peel and Sir Henry Parnell. Sir Robert dwelt upon the heavy duties which he maintained the agriculturists had to pay for the protection of the manufacturers; and raised much laughter in the House by enumerating a string of imposts upon foreign articles—such as silks, shoes, gloves plate, and walking-sticks—all of which, he said, were enhanced in cost to the unhappy owners and occupiers of land, for the exclusive benefit of the commercial and manufacturing classes. Sir Robert Peel is not a man of originality and wit: his jokes (very well told and acted) always smack of Joe Miller. On this occasion, his memory helped him to an often-quoted passage in the venerable pages of the *Edinburgh Review*, commonly fathered on Sidney Smith, in which the taxed existence of an Englishman is humorously described, from the moment of his birth till at lengh "he is gathered to his fathers, to be taxed no more." This, slightly parodied, was just the thing to raise laughter and to win applause (an easy task!) in the House of Commons. But although the enumeration of taxes on foreign manufactures answered the purpose of Sir Robert

Peel in the debate, yet the argument which he endeavoured to found upon it was demolished by the simple and true statement of Sir Henry Parnell, that the supposed protection to the manufacturer was a dead letter. Sir Henry also demonstrated that the corn monopoly benefits none but landlords, and showed up the hypocritical pretence and delusion that it is of any use to farmers. This was an unpalatable truth in the place where it was spoken; and we doubt not that every advocate of the corn monopoly in the House cordially concurred in the wish, so simply uttered by Sir Charles Burrel, that the debate had "*terminated* with the admirable speech" of the Member for Tamworth.

MARCH 29.

DISSENTING disabilities have furnished our Representatives with their main talking-text this week. Lord Althorp has been laid up with a fit of convenient Ministerial gout; and his absence has provided his colleagues and the House with an excuse for postponing discussions which would end in some act of more importance than the deposit of a petition on their table. In this state of things, [illegible] be more agreeable to Ministers than a long-winded debate upon the Cambridge petition; which occupied nearly [illegible] three morning sittings, and exhausted [illegible] speechmakers. The subject of the [illegible] undoubtedly interesting; and the public [illegible] be curious to hear the sentiments professed by Ministers and other notables of the Representative assembly; but we cannot find that any new lights have been thrown upon it by the efforts of the "Collective Wisdom." If we could believe that Mr. Stanley, Lord Palmerston, and their colleagues, would *act* upon the liberal principles which they so earnestly proclaim,—that the Cabinet would give a cordial support to the motion of Colonel Williams for admitting Dissenters to an equal enjoyment with Churchmen of the advantages of a college education,—then indeed we should regard the course taken by Ministers in the debate as an earnest of much future good. But how is it that they speak so boldly when nothing is to be the result, and so cautiously when a measure is before the House, and a vote upon it is expected? How does it happen that, with such liberal sentiments in their mouths, they could sanction such a stingy and contemptible measure of relief as Lord John Russell's bill? They ought by this time to know the Dissenters better than to imagine that they will be satisfied with mere professions of liberality; which are uttered, perhaps, with so much profusion, because little else is to follow. These remarks and anticipations may to some appear uncharitable; but they are justified by the fact, that although from the time of Charles Fox to the present, the Whigs have been constantly professing the utmost indignation at the continuance of the Dissenting grievances, they have made scarcely any efforts to remove them since their accession to power. It is to their *Opposition* votes and oratory that Lord John Russell refers for proofs of their attachment to the cause of religious liberty. The talk on the Cambridge petition is not yet ended. The debate is actually adjourned over the recess; and the petition still remains, we presume, in the hands of Mr. Spring Rice. This is a curious, if not unprecedented circumstance in the history of Parliamentary petitions.

The Stafford Disfranchisement Bill has been ushered into the House of Peers, under the auspices of Lord Ellenborough. The Tories wish to persuade the People, that it is by no means from any fondness for corruption that they object so strenuously to the Hertford and Warwick Bills, but because their consciences are not satisfied respecting the guilt of the electors in those boroughs: were corruption proved as clearly as in the case of Stafford, they would take the lead in carrying the bills through their House. But this contemptible hypocrisy will not serve their turn. Every man in England, whatever side he may take in politics, knows that Stafford is abandoned to its fate because no patron is interested in the preservation of its corrupt and expensive constituency; while Hertford and Warwick are the pocket boroughs of Tory Lords.

That remarkable person, Mr. Halcomb, the Attorney General for the Corrupt Boroughs, as he has been fairly nicknamed, got into a scrape on Wednesday evening, by his zeal in the performance of his peculiar functions. He strangely fancied, that it was necessary that the Report of a Select Committee of the House should be technically put together by one of the Members of the Committee, in order to give it due force; and having discovered, as he supposed, that Mr. Joseph Parkes was the author of the Warwick Committee Report, he moved for a committee of inquiry into the authorship. The evidence which he had prepared to lay before this Committee, as stated by himself, appears to be simply this—that Mr. Parkes had procured four copies of the Report to be made for his use by a law-stationer. No one seconded Mr. Halcomb's motion; and, after a few words from the Speaker, explanatory of the folly of the course that gentleman was taking, the matter was dropped in the House. It appears, however, from a subsequent correspondence in the *Times*, that Mr. Parkes, having regularly procured an *office copy of the Report*, by paying the customary fees, went to the law-stationer's, with his two co-agents, and ordered four copies of it to be sent to the country; that Mr. Halcomb, calling at the stationer's to inquire about these copies, was mistaken for a clerk in Mr. Parkes's service, and therefore was permitted to see the account; hence his display in the House of Commons, and the exposure of his silly interference. Truly the electors of Dover have got an admirable substitute for Mr. Poulett Thomson, in the person of their present Member!

There are some people who can never let well alone: Lord Plunkett seems to be one of those who, by medding, make bad worse. He authorized Mr. Littleton to give an explanation of the circumstances which led him to accept the Deanery of Down for his son Thomas. Accordingly, on Monday, poor Mr. Littleton did his best for the Irish Chancellor. He told the House, that Lord Plunkett was not aware of the contents of the Report of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission, although he sanctioned it with his signature; and therefore was not aware that the union of parishes in the Deanery of Down was to be dissolved. Indeed, he objected to sign the Report, on account of his ignorance of what was in it; but did sign it, because he was told that his sanction was of great importance.

That, after this warning, he should have signed the Report without examining it, is an extraordinary abuse of official authority, in a man at the head of the law. Mr. Littleton said that Lord Plunkett had *read* the Report; but then, how happened it that he did not know what it contained? As the *Chronicle* remarked some months ago, we scarcely hear of Lord Plunkett except in reference to some paltry money transaction; and this last is as paltry as any preceding one It was mentioned by Mr. Ruthven, and not contradicted, that since the accession of Mr. Plunkett to the Deanery, the sum of 1498*l.* a year had been added to its revenues, which ought to have been otherwise appropriated.

The bill for remodelling the Exchequer has passed the House of Commons.—after an effort on the part of Ministers to allow Lord Auckland to retain the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital, an office held during the pleasure of the Crown, together with the new office of Comptroller of the Exchequer, which he is to hold during good behaviour. This, it was admitted, is in direct violation of a principle laid down in one of the clauses of the bill: but Sir James Graham argued, that the case of Lord Auckland was a very peculiar one, inasmuch as his Lordship had recently given up two pensions amounting to 700*l.* a year The mode of reasoning adopted by Sir James was this. The Comptroller of the Exchequer ought to be as independent of the Crown as a subject can be, because it is his duty to check the expenditure of the Executive; Lord Auckland is to be the man to perform this most important duty; but Lord Auckland ought not to be independent of the Crown—why not? because he has hitherto been pocketing 700*l.* a year in sinecure pensions, though now, having secured a provision for life, and foreseeing that it will be difficult to retain these pensions much longer, in the awakened state of the public mind, he has relinquished them; therefore, Lord Auckland should be allowed to hold the Treasurership of Greenwich Hospital; although all future Comptrollers shall be excluded from any such privilege. This argument, though satisfactory to Lord Brougham and Sir James Graham, failed to convince the House of Commons; and the consequence was, that Sir James gave up the clause, and Greenwich Hospital must have a new Treasurer.—

THE CORN LAWS.

In 1828, Mr. Peel, then in office, resisted Mr. Hume's motion for an alteration of the Corn Laws, similar to that proposed on Thursday, on the ground that, "It was the constitutional policy of the country to maintain the Aristocracy and Magistracy as essential parts of the community." Sir James Graham, taking the lead of Ministers, has in like spirit and frankness, declared that "*To give up the Corn Laws were inconsistent with the preservation of the landed Aritocracy.*" Here he might have stopped—here he should have stopped. After the statement of the dominant principle, it was surplusage to enter into pretences. The landed Aristocracy holding their own preservation the first law of policy, will so long as they think the Corn Laws necessary to that darling object, of course cleave to them, no matter what the consequences may be to the country. The people, on the other hand, have to weigh the advantages of preserving themselves, against the advantages of preserving the landed Aristocracy by the means explained. They will not fail to observe, that the regiment of the landed Aristocracy for its preservation has had any thing but a preserving effect, as its own groans and the King's Speech can testify; and it being agreed that there are no separate interests, and that landed and commercial interests must thrive and pine together, they will ask, whether the system which the landed Aristocracy has adopted must not be injurious to all, as their condition, by its own showing, is so deplorable? The Landowners say, we must be all well or ill together; and if *we* are well all the world's well, and we have taken Corn Laws for our health for eighteen years, and have been getting worse and worse; therefore by no means discontinue our panacea! The conclusion is very much against the obvious reasoning on the case. Every absurdity, however, has its match, and there is something like it in *Mrs. Hamilton's Cottagers of Glenburnie*, where the good woman, who has observed in her house a strict protective system against the admission of fresh air, remarks, in great amazement, upon a case of putrid fever, that she knows not how it can have got such head, for she had taken excellent care that not a breath of air, should "*win in*," and had stopped up every crack and cranny. This was her corn law, her protective system; and when her family sickened under it, a more rigorous exclusion of air, instead of the admission of it, was judged necessary. People of the present day will hardly believe, that a free circulation of air was once thought dangerous to health; and posterity will scarcely credit the fact, that there was a time when a similar prejudice prevailed against corn, unless confined. The faith of the old woman in foul air was, however, the honester, for the men who talk of preserving the landed Aristocracy, must contemplate its preservation at the cost of the bulk of the nation. If they believe their quackery good for themselves, they believe it so to the injury of others. And here we revert to what we have often suggested, that if it be plainly asserted that we must keep our masters, we ought at least to be allowed to keep them in the way least onerous and determined to ourselves; and a far better mode than the tax on corn, would be the yearly vote of so much money for the maintenance of the landed Aristocracy. Sir James Graham should bring down the estimates for the wooden heads of old England as he does for the wooden walls, and show the establishments which it is necessary to the constitution to maintain. In a word, if the nation is to be taxed for the keeping of its landed Aristocracy, substitute a direct tax, which may be applied to the support of the Aristocracy according to their occasions, instead of an indirect tax extremely prejudial to the people, and which indirect tax is not and cannot be applied to the Aristocracy according to their various occasions as the benefit, if any—which is doubtful—is shared by those who do not need it at all, as well as by those who need it much. If the people must be fleeced, in the name of Mercury fleece them with discretion; and in the name of humanity pick their pockets, but don't starve them—pillage them if you will, and if you can, but don't cramp their industry.

Curran described the cogency of a certain class of arguments as the cogency of nine pins which knock each other down. There was much of this cogency in Sir J. Graham's speech. The *True Sun* comments upon one of many instances—

In the first place, Sir James endeavoured, as will be seen from the report, to show that a free trade in corn had *raised* the price of corn in this country. Conceding to him, for the moment, the accuracy of his statement, how can he reconcile that statement with his other assumption, that the repeal of the corn laws would ruin the agricultural interest, and throw thousands of agricultural labourers out of employment?

Sir James quoted the statement of Mr. Oliver, that the importation of 3,000,000 quarters of corn would throw out of employment about a million of persons concerned in agriculture; the absurdity and self-refutation of which calculation we have before shown. He assumes the total consumption to be 50,000,000, and if the importation of 3,000,000, displacing the same amount of production, would throw one million of people out of employment, what number would be thrown out by the importation of the whole 50,000,000 consumed? Why nearly 17,000,000 people, nearly the whole population! though the agricultural portion at the utmost is reckoned at one third of the Twenty Millions of Great Britain.

On the first night Mr. Hume expounded the question at great length; and the speeches of Colonel Torrens and Mr. Clay were very able.—*Examiner, March* 9.

ASSERTED CONNECTION BETWEEN THE GOOD DINNERS OF OFFICERS AND THE DISCIPLINE OF MEN.

Upon the important national question whether the grant for the Guards' mess, at St. James's, should bo 4,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* a year, Sir Henry Hardinge observed—

The establishment of the Guards' mess was most valuable to the public. Every one must allow that the discipline of the Guards, considering the duties which they might be called upon to perform, was of the highest importance; and that that discipline would be endangered if the Table were to be done away with, and the Officers were to go in their uniforms and live at public coffee-houses.

It is sufficiently well known that the discipline of the Guards has no dependence on the table at St. James's, or the dinners of the officers, or the places or clothes in which they may take them The Guards are the best disciplined troops in the service, because the officers have least to do with the discipline, the main business of which is left to the non-commissioned officers, whose efficiency is proportioned to the demands on their efficiency, and unrivalled. But if, as Sir Henry Hardinge sagely apprehends, the discipline of the Guards, so valuable to the public, would be at an end if the table at St. James's were to be abolished, and officers, were to dine in their uniforms at public coffee-houses, yet the maintenance of the table at 6,000l. or even at 4,000l. a year, would not seem the only mode of saving the discipline of the Household Troops; for why should not the rule of all other garrisons apply to London, namely that officers on guard shall get their meals from the mess, if there be one, or if not, as they can, and not while on duty visit any place of public entertainment? It is difficult to conceive how an officer's dining in a coffee-house (if such a resource can be wanting in an age of clubs) could deprive the non-commissioned officers and men of their discipline; but if any such marvellous effect could be apprehended, the extention of the usual garrison orders to London would avert the catastrophe. —*Examiner, March* 9.

PRECEDENCE AT THE BAR.

A curious question relating to the right of precedence occurred on Saturday in the House of Lords, between two of the chief law officers of the Crown—the Attorney General as the law officer of the Crown for England, and the Lord Advocate as the law officer of the Crown for Scotland. Each learned gentleman supported the dignity of his particular office; and the result was, that a protest was entered by each, and the Attorney General left the Lord Advocate to conduct the case. This discussion is the more curious, inasmuch as it is not one of mere form to either of the learned gentlemen, and as it seems impossible to decide it without deciding the precedence of all authorities similar to each other in England and Scotland. Up to 1814 the Attorney and Solicitor General, though always the law advisers of the Crown, were not the highest in point of precedence in the courts of Westminster Hall. The King's Premier Sergeant, so constituted by special letters patent, and the King's Ancient Sergeant, or the oldest among the King's Sergeants, took precedence over them, and are so stated in Blackstone's Commentaries to have done (see 3 Blackstone, 26). The statement of the learned commentator is recognised by the order issued on the 14th of December, 1814, by the Prince Regent (see 6 Taunton's Reports, 425.) The recital of that order is in these terms, "Whereas our Attorney and Solicitor General now have place and audience in our Courts next after the two ancientest of our Sergeants at Law for the time being." This is a mistake. The precedence over the Attorney and Solicitor General was not given to the "two ancientest of our Sergeants at Law," but to the King's Premier Sergeant and the most ancient of his Sergeants at Law; and though it usually happened that the Premier Sergeant was the most ancient of the Sergeants, yet, as his office was constituted by letters patent, it seems that he might have been, had the King so pleased, the youngest of the Sergeants. The recital of the order was therefore wrong, in taking the accidental fact for the rule. The order goes on thus—"We, considering the weighty and important affairs in which our Attorney and Solicitor General are employed, and may hereafter be employed, do hereby order and direct, that at all times hereafter the Attorney and Solicitor General shall have place and audience before the said two ancientest of our Serjeants at Law," &c. This order did not refer to the Advocates in the Civil Courts, and the King's Advocates in those Courts, therefore, continued as before to have precedence over the Attorney and Solicitor General. This precedence is exemplified, among many other instances, by opinions on a question submitted in 1761, by the Board of Trade and Plantations, to the Law Officers of the Crown, whether the statute of Henry VIII., relating to murders on the high seas, extended to America? That opinion was signed in the order of their rank by the Advocate General Hay, and the Attorney and Solicitor General Yorke and Norton (1, Chalmer's Opinions, 200; 2, Chal. 221). The right of precedency in such a case is beyond dispute. The name of Advocate, however, has no magic in it. The King's Advocate, or, as he is commonly termed, the Lord Advocate, would not, on account of his name alone, be entitled to precedency. But it is said that he is so entitled, because of the nature of the powers he possesses—that he may, by his warrant, commit a man to prison, which the Attorney General cannot do. This, however, affords no ground for his claim; for the difference arises, not from the greater honour paid to the office of the King's Advocate in Scotland than to that of the King's Attorney General in England, but from the simple circumstance that the law of Scotland recognizes, which the English law does not, the office of a public prosecutor; and as the Lord Advocate is bound to procute for all crimes, he is *ex necessitate*, bound to commit the criminal to safe custody. He supplies the place of a grand jury and a magistrate in one instance, and therefore does so in another. The question finally appears to resolve itself into this—whether the English or the Scotch administrators of the law should take precedence? Analogy is in favour of the former; when the matter comes to be heard before the House of Lords, we shall learn what it is that can be advanced in favour of the superior rank of the latter—*Observer, Guardian, March* 31.

SYSTEM OF MILITARY ADVANCEMENT.

The great number of General Officers in our army has frequently been animadverted upon of late, but without knowledge of the cause which has produced the excess. It is the result of allowing superior officers to advance progressively while upon half-pay,—an ingenious device of Tory patronage, which by this means held out a premium to the retirement of field-officers, that their regimental posts might be filled by youths of aristocratic or parliamentary connexion. In most cases, the soldier of fortune having once attained the rank of lieutenant colonel of a battalion, has nothing to look forward to for the next twenty years but the pleasing alteration of East and West India service, with an intervening three years in Ireland, as a sweetening drop. The pecuniary inducement which a Major Lord Charles Gossamer can old out to induce a lieutenant-colonel Thompson to retire upon half-pay, with a view to an arrangement by which the said Lord Charles is to step into the appointment previously held by the other, is in itself very strong, as it enables the veteran to provide for his family, or to pay his debts,—with the further consolation that, on relinquishing active command, his army rank will go on while he is unemployed just as rapidly as if he were toiling and broiling at Trincomalee. Lord Charles soon exchanges to a more favored branch of the service—the rank of lieutenant-colonel having been his main object—and all interests are conciliated, save the interests of the army, and of the public that pays it. Of two lieutenant-colonels whose commissions bear the same date, one shall embark for colonial service, and the other retire upon half-pay and live at Long's Hotel; —yet these officers will become major-generals at the same time, and the dweller in Bond street must have the preferable chance of staff employment, as his health will be better preserved than that of his working comrade, and he will have had opportunities to form the sort of connexions by which such objects are secured.

It may be laid down as a rule, that there is no profession in which a man is entitled to pass over a step, and this principle applies most strongly to military aptitude. A respectable captain may make an incompetent lieutenant-colonel, and the instances are almost countless of good regimental commanding officers losing their own and every one else's confidence when placed in the command of a brigade. Our system is, that a mass of majors and lieutenant-colonels should (whether employed or not) be carried with the stream to the station of general officers, without training them for fitness and ascertaining their qualifications in the intermediate grades. A man may be thus placed in command of an army who has not learnt to command a regiment. This plan has not only the vice of placing a great many unfit people in stations burdensome to the public, but the still greater evil of mechanically keeping back such as may have shewn special aptitude for high military trusts.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the system of advancement while on half-pay is exclusively English.

In the German armies, four-fifths of the officers

are nobles, taught to consider the military establishment as an appanage for the support of their order. With them it frequently happens that an officer cannot be employed for the moment, and when he is again posted, he forfeits no part of his army seniority; but there is no example of an officer being so recalled from inactivity with an *increase* of rank. Those who are placed on the retired list, sometimes receive one step of rank as a purely honorary and final mark of their sovereign's favorable sense of their services, while such as retire voluntarily are seldom even allowed to retain their uniforms. In continental service the sword is not a play-thing to be taken up or laid down at the caprice or convenience of the wearer. With us, on the contrary, there are many generals who never did regimental duty in a rank above that of captain and retired from the service on half-pay majorities without the smallest intention of ever returning to it unless in some ambitious shape.

If there be any purpose of military reform, the discontinuance of progressive brevet on half-pay should be at once announced; and an investigation entered into as to the actual condition and claims of service, so as to distinguish the efficient general and field officers of our army from those who are honorably incapacitated by age, sickness, or wounds, and place the drones in a third column of the conspectus.—*Examiner, March* 16.

LETTERS FROM PARIS, BY O. P. Q.

THE WAY TO SAVE FRANCE; OR THE DOCTRINAIRES LAW FOR DESTROYING THE BASIS OF ALL SOCIETY, *i. e.* ASSOCIATION.

"La loi votée Mardi par la Chambre des Deputés doit sauver le pays ou le perdre. Appliquée avec persévérance, avec énergie sans concessions, sans fausse honte, elle nous sauve! Eludée par l'astuce des factions, outragée par leur audace, abandonnee par les pouvoirs publics, livrée au mépris plus mortel que la haine cette loi nous perd."—
Journal des Debats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 2d April, 1834.

SIR—The *Debates* tells us, that the "*Associations Destruction Law*," if applied with energy and without shame, will save us! but if not applied with energy and more than mortal vigour, it will lose us! Then, I think, we shall all be lost!

But let me tell you what the *Debats* means; for we live in times when the fewer secrets we have the better. The *Debats* means that if M. Barthe, the Minister of Justice, aided by his *fidus Achates* M. Persil, shall first arrest and send to prison, then try before the Judge of the Correctional Police and fine and banish to Mount St. Michel or the state gaol of Blaye, such men as Lafayette, Lafitte, Mauguin, Guilleinot, Carrel, De Ludre, Garnier Pages, De Corcelles, D'Argenson and Marrest, why then we shall be saved! But if the Doctrinaires shall content themselves with attacking journeymen weavers, apprentice boys, and working classes, who are nearly all engaged in some sort of associations either political or social, why then we shall be lost! There was a time when Mr. Pitt was called the "Saviour of Britain, the Heaven-born Minister, and the Pilot who wheathered the Storm!" No one now talks such nonsense, except sundry merchant Tailors in a certain obscure corner of the earth called Threadneedle Street. There will come a time also, when this "French Saving Law" will be called by its right name "The French Monarchy Overthrowing Law." Till then, let us hope that M. Barthe and M. Persil will follow the advice of the *Debats*, and save us in spite of ourselves.

In the *Spectator* of last week, I perceive you announced the *fact* of the adoption, by the majority of the Deputy, of this "Associations Gagging Bill," The measure was passed by a majority of very nearly one hundred votes. All the stray Deputies were ordered up by the telegraph. Those who were in office, though removed many a long league from the Chamber, and though ignorant as whipping-posts of the arguments for or against the bill in question, all made their appearance in due time to drop into the urn their white balls—and then disappear; having first received the nod of approbation from D'Argout, Thiers, or Guizot. The law will cost the Government very dearly; for many a promise was made, which must be fulfilled—many a loan or gift assured, which must be presented—and many an engagement entered into with these Representatives of the people! which must be adhered to to the very letter. Uncles, cousins, fathers, brethren, sons, and even friends—all came in for their share of the "loaves and fishes;", and even the Civil List, never inclined to extravagance, compelled to open its purse-strings, for *coute qui coute*, the law must be passed!

During the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, all attempts to introduce any modifying clauses were rendered abortive, by the well-paid, well-pensioned, well-placed, or well-promised majority. They had received their "pass-word" to office, honour, and riches, from the Minister of the Interior. That "pass-word" was "the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law;" and Deputies who admitted in private that they wished most sincerely that the majority would at any rate render the question of the law temporary, by a clause to that effect inserted at the end of bill, yet did not dare to rise in the Chamber and vote for that amendment. "No cure, no pay," were the conditions of the contract made by the Minister with his majority; and if that majority had passed a single word of amendment not sanctioned openly by the Doctrinaires, all the promises made of "advancement," "promotion," "peerage," "honours," and "wealth," were to stand for naught. I know, of my own knowledge, Deputies, who in my presence argued in private salons, and at private dinner-tables, in favour of the clause which was proposed for making the principle of the law merely temporary, who yet afterwards stood up in the Chamber and voted against that amendment. "The love of money is the root of all evil."

It must be deplored by all who have followed with attention these most memorable debates, that the Opposition Members were not sufficiently united and prepared on all the amendments which were proposed. I can cite one instance of great importance. The clause to which I have already referred, viz. that limiting the operation of the bill to a certain number of sessions was rejected by not more than a majority of from 15 to 25. Why did not twenty Deputies, according to the standing order of the House, demand a scrutiny, *i. e.* a ballot on this amendment? Many cowardly, interested, selfish men, whose love of lucre and promotion overcome their sense of justice, and rose and voted against that limitation clause, would have deposed a white ball in favour of it, as that white ball would not have been seen; whereas they would not rise seen in face of the House and declare themselves in favour of the amendment for fear of losing their offices or the patronage and promises of the Minister. In the British House of Commons, such a monstrous bill as that now adopted by the Deputies would have been delayed months in its progress through the House, by a compact and resolute minority; and notwithstanding orders of the Chamber of Deputies are much less favourable to the rights of the miniority than those of the British House of Commons, yet twenty members of the Opposition in the French Chamber, acting together, could have derived the bill a long time, excited the people in the provinces, & by demanding the ballot or scrutiny on each clause, & each division of each clause, could have defeated for a long period the execution of this horrible measure. I am aware, that on this question some difference of opinion exists even amongst the real friends of true liberty. Some maintain, that the worse the Law is, the more grossly antisocial, and anti-constitutional, the better; and that there will be much less chance of its being carried into effect. I cannot, however, adopt the opinions of these patriotic writers; and speakers; and I will tell them why. The people of a country should never be accustomed to see the violation of the Charter or the Constitution of a country committed with impunity If once the people perceive that all promises, oaths, solemn engagements, and deliberately-formed institutions, are set aside to meet any particular cry, or caprice of any particular part, or minister, or favourite, the people will cease to have any confidence in the institutions of their country—will cease to have any rallying word in the hour of danger—will cease to have patriotism—and will even become indifferent to liberty. And there is another reason why I would have endeavoured, by every possible means, to have shortened the duration of the law, and made it a law of exception,—and that is because the people should *not* be accustomed to consider a state of perpetual excitement, perpetual resistance, perpetual conspiracy, and perpetual insurrection or revolution, as either a natural or a healthy state. Great efforts should be reserved for great occasions; and it should never be forgotten by the friends of liberty, that the boy who perpetually called "Wolf, wolf!" when there was none approaching him, was at last devoured by the very animal which he had falsely announced before. I say this, because though in many cases revolution or animal resistance is a sacred duty, yet perpetual insurrection is eternal slavery and torment Although, then, I would offer my tribute of admiration to those Deputies who boldly and uncompromisingly resisted the progress of the desolating measure we are discussing, I must at the same time deplore that the Opposition was not better organized and that the stamp of "exception" and "temporary" was not printed on the bill; because I am fully persuaded, nay *certain*, that if all those who disapproved of every word of the bill, had voted *by ballot* with those who disapproved secretly of the bill being permanent but yet dared not openly to vote for the amendment shortening its duration, that amendment *by ballot* would have been carried.

But, perhaps, you may be inclined to ask—"What did the people say to the bill whilst it was under discussion? Did the people petition, and that universally; and were those petitions presented, read, and explained to the House by their Representatives?

As I have perceived of late in some daily English papers, and especially in the *Globe*, divers proofs of ignorance as to the feelings of the French people, and as to their rights and privileges, you must suffer me to set right these "public instructors" The people are extremely indignant as to this proposed law; but that indignation cannot be manifested in France as it is in England. In Great Britain, the people meet at parish churches in town-halls at guild-halls, at taverns, at county meetings, and even, as at Birmingham, in immense assemblies and discuss, and come to resolutions, agree upon petitions, order their Representatives to present those petitions; and when they are so presented they are read, discussed, printed, circulated, and considered before the bill in question is decided on and adopted Now there is nothing of this in France! The 291st article of the Penal Code prohibits more than twenty persons from meeting together without the previous consent of the Government. All meetings held in opposition to this article are illegal, and may be dispersed by the local authorities. Even the Revolution of 1830 did not expunge this despotic clause from the Penal Code; and now it is proposed by this "Associations Gagging Bill" to extend the clause even to two persons: so that no two individuals can meet together to oppose or even to support or discuss any measure whatever without the approbation of the agents of the Government. The petitions, therefore, which are prepared and presented in France, are generally the work of one or two individuals; and when signed by any number, petitions are carried about from house to house and the local authorities do all they can to throw impediments in the way of procuring signatures. In like manner, when these petitions are sent up for presentation, the members to whom they are intrusted are, by the standing order of the Chamber, prevented from doing more than depositing them in perfect silence; and the petitions are all examined by a Committee, named each month, called "The Petition Commission; who once a week, on the *Saturday*, make a report on a certain number of petitions, taking all in their order of date as deposited; and recommending as to each petition, either the "order of the day," or "reference to the Government," or to the Commission appointed to examine any particular proposed law to which the petition may refer. Thus, nine out of ten of the petitions sent up to the Chamber, are never heard of; for, in ordinary sessions, there are not more than twenty-six Saturdays—not more than twenty petitions reported each Saturday: and thus, not more than five hundred petitions per annum from thirty-three millions of people are ever so much as heard of. Now this is a state of things which in England would not be tolerated. And yet, when the French talk of rising against all these iniquities, there are numbers of persons to be found in Great Britain who accuse the French of "love of insurrection," of "versatility," and of being unfavourable to settled and "constitutional Governments." Such charges are false and injurious; and are made only by those who are ignorant of the state of mock-liberty and mock-independence and mock-constitutionality to which the French have hitherto been obliged to submit.

But at length the bill has been passed by the Deputies; is under the consideration of the Peers—will be voted by acclamation; will receive the Royal Assent; and then, it is to SAVE US! But will it really save us?—From what? from revolution?—No! From Republicanism?—No! From the combinations of wise and good men to obtain larger and more ample securities than we yet possess for private and individual liberties?—No! Will it save us from enormous taxes, monopolies, sinecures, arbitrary arrests, insolent and unfounded prosecution of patriots, whether in the army, navy, or civil service?—No! Will it save us from an enormous Civil List: from foreign influence: from Holy Alliance dictation; from a bad commercial code; from scandalous custom laws; or from projects of detached forts round Paris and Lyons, from which the people may be attacked from without, if in those cities they shall dare to revolt! No! Will it save us from the growing and returniug influence of the priesthood; from the arbitrary vexations of local magistrates appointed by the Crown: from false interpretations of laws, ordinances, and decrees made under different forms of Government, all brough, to bear against liberties both civil and religious, in the day in which we live; and from the stupid orders of such men as the stupid Gisquet, who actually directed lately all the theatres to close at eleven in the evening?—No! Will this law save us from the absolute necessity of making another revolution; one which shall not only be made by the people, but carried on by them in their own names and persons, and for their own benefits?—Indeed it will not. Then from what will this law save us, if it be carried into effect as the *Debats* demands, *i. e.* "with perseverance, with energy, without concessions, and without false shame?"—I will tell you from what it will save us—and mark my words!

If this law shall be carried into operation, as the *Debats* demands, it will—1st, Save the patriots of France the trouble of asking, much less of debating, whether it be possible to arrange with a monarchy and monarchical men in this country. 2d. It will save France from the chance of success of any scheme or plan for establishing Republican institutions with an Hereditary Monarchy 3rd. It will save the patriots the trouble of exhorting the people to choose a Republic as the only form of liberal government which is permanently possible in France. 4th, It will save a great deal of time which would perhaps otherwise be lost in attempts to get to the end of the Revolution by changes of Ministry and of systems of government—without coming to the basis of all, viz. a change of the form of government. 5th, It will save the lives of a vast many patriots, who otherwise, if the Government marched less openly towards despotism, might be engaged in useless struggles with "the powers that be," only at last to arrive at the point from which now, on the contrary, we are about to start. 6th, This law, if so carried into execution as the *Debats* proposes, will save the people from the necessity of coming to any sort of arrangement with the privileged classes; for the Revolution to which this will lead will be not only political, but social.

But this law which is to "save us" will be resisted! Yes, resisted! That word "resistance" is a terrible word for the Doctrinaires; but it has been pronounced in the Chamber of Deputies as out of it—in Paris in the Departments—by Deputies and Electors—by Constitutionalists as by Republicans—by the Society "Aid toi for et le ciel t'aidera" as by the "Society of the Rights of Man." Young and old, rich and poor, the General Lafayette and the journeyman mason, the cold and reasoning writers in the *Journal du Commerce* and *Messager* as the bold and daring writers in the *National* and the *Tribune*, all have pledged themselves "to resist" this bill, AND IT WILL BE RESISTED. The existing societies will *not* be dissolved. New societies are daily forming. The "UNION OF JULY" has taken the lead. To-day—even at this hour—Deputies meet at Lafayet e's to form a new association, to defend the principle of association from all attacks. Moderate men have come forward to aid this great, this enlightened undertaking: differences of opinion, even as to form of Government, are for the time put aside, in order to save the great principle of association from attack: and those who still believe in the possibility of establishing a limited Monarchy and Republican institutions, join hand in hand with those who are decided Republicans, expressly to save the common principle of association from defeat. This is not a question of party but of civilization; and the words of Laurence and Paces have become the rallying-cry of tens of thousands of patriots. We are not then lost; but the Doctrinaires will be, for France says with Laurence,

"*There are certain laws which one is bound to honour oneself by disobeying.*"

And with Paces

I swear to disobey your law, in order to obey the dictates of my conscience."

This begins another act of the tragedy. We know beforehand how it will terminate.

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

POSTSCRIPTUM

PARIS, Thursday, 3d April

The *gachis* becomes daily more intolerable. The chiefs of the Doctrinaires have been defeated in their gambling transactions, by the rejection of the law proposed for ratifying the treaty entered into between Louis Philip and President Jackson. These Royal and other chiefs had hoped to profit by the arrangements proposed, and to divide 11 millions of francs amongst them. The Chamber of deputies—or rather 176 Members—have put the extinguisher on their hopes; and those who brought American merchant claims on France at 10 per cent, hoping to receive cent per cent, are now the sole losers. Spain should pay America, and not France. Berryer has proved this even, to the satisfaction of the blockheads of the Juste Milieu.

Broglie has resigned. Good! Sebastiani has resigned. Good! Guizot is said to "hesitate! ——Guizot *hesitate*! at what?—"Why, as to whether he shall remain?" No, he does not indeed. He must be *kicked* out before he will budge. Mole, St. Aulaire, Bassune, De Rigny, Guilleminot, and I know not who besides, are spoken of as De Broglie's successors. "Where the carrion is there will birds of prey be sure to assemble."——But which will prevail, the English or the Russian influence, in the nomination? I think the latter—and that in spite of Lord Durham.

O. P. Q.

THE WAY TO CHOOSE A DEAN.

It is a fine thing to be the son of a Lord Chancellor of Ireland; for it seems to be considered part of the duty of the Prime Minister of England to take care of his advancement in life. Thus, Mr. Littleton stated in the House of Commons, that Earl Grey had appointed the Honorable Thomas Plunkett to the Deanery of Down, not solely because he respected his good character, but because "he thought that it was *not too much* that such preferment should be bestowed *on a son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland*." Mr. Plunkett was already in possesion of Church preferment to the extent of at least 1200*l.* a year; but that Earl Grey did not think was enough for a son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Had the Premier selected some clergyman of the Establishment, who had greatly distinguished himself by his learning and theological acquirements, by his pulpit eloquence and parochial ministrations, he might have truly said that the Deanery of Down would not be too high a reward for such a man. But no; Earl Grey did not search among the pious and lowly and learned men of God, but pitched at once upon Mr. Plunkett, because it so happened that the Irish Chancellor was his father. Earl Grey is an earnest stickler for the union of Church and State. As for the claims of the Dissenters, he is half beside himself when they are urged. But he is unconsciously doing the best he can to disgust men with the Establishment, and to multiply Dissenters, when he acknowledges so openly that Church preferment follows political influence—that men who would live under the cold shadow of neglect to the fulness of old age, if destitute of political patrons, get preferred to Deaneries when connected with Chancellors and Cabinet Ministers.—*Spectator, March* 29.

FRANCE.

M. POZZO AND LORD DURHAM.

From the *Constitutional*, March 80.

Since the arrival of Lord Durham at Paris M. Pozzo di Borgo has redoubled his zeal and activity, in order to enfeeble the effects which might be produced by the revelations of the English diplomatist as to the plots of Russia—revelations which may indeed compromise the projects of the Czar. We believe we can state that M. Pozzo has visited in the same day the Ambassadors of Prussia, Austria, and Holland. Twice he has been to Lord Granville, and the Ambassador of England has simply sent to M. Pozzo his card. M. Pozzo, ordinarily so easy to be approached, has shut himself up two whole mornings to prepare his dispatches. He causes the smallest movements of Lord Durham to be carefully watched; and when this diplomatist went yesterday, accompanied by his Ambassador, Lord Granville, to M. de Broglie, M. Pozzo had preceded them several hours.

To what tend all these movements? What does Russia demand of our Cabinet? What mean this extreme respect and attachment for a crown so disdained and looked down upon only a few months ago? To what point would Russia arrive?

We repeat M. Pozzo fears the effect of the revelations to be made by Lord Durham. Up to this time he had arranged his plots, and had endeavoured by his intrigues, to dissolve the strong and intimate alliance of France with England. But all this he may now fail in; and how is he to extricate himself from this embarrassment? How is he to reply to official documents? How is he to answer copies of despatches which the infidelity of some Russian agents has placed in the hands of England?

The designs of Russia were secret. From this time they may see the light of day, they were in the first instance communicated to England, and she was invited to separate from France. This was the object of the last journey of M. Pozzo to London, when he ran away from the Tuilleries at the end of the year 1832, in order to avoid complimenting the King of the French on New Year's Day, 1831. What, then was it Russia desired? It was to favour a combination of Tories and Whigs, in order to ruin the Whigs, and then get back to the whole combinations of the Holy Alliance. Being frustrated in this proceeding by England, Russia turned to France. She knows that the strong hold of Whig Ministry is the France alliance—the moral support of the Revolution of July; and in order to destroy one after the other Russia aims to seperate the Whigs from the Revolution. The Reform Bill and the French Revolution are two united facts which are indestructible. It is for this reason that Russia endeavours to attack or invalidate them by finesssing, by promises she cannot fulfil, and by engagements which Pozzo di Borgo knows himself that Russia will not and cannot keep.

M. Pozzo is not ignorant of the fact that the principal disclosures which Lord Durham is charged to make relate to the affair of Holland, where the ill-will of Russia to France has particularly displayed itself. In order to destroy the affect of these revelations, Pozzo has had several conferences with the Envoy of Holland, and has even offered to put an end to all differences. He speaks "in the name of his master." He disavows the hostile acts of William of Holland; and yet the truth is, that if the King of Holland still hesitates to give up and if he still maintains on a war footing an exaggreated and enormous army—so exaggerated when compared with the resources of his kingdom—it is to the counsels, to the insinuations of Russia, that all this must be attributed Pozzo di Borgo knows it. He plays the double game—follows double orders; and this is the cause of all.

In his conference with M. d'Appony and the Minister of Prussia, M. Pozzo di Borgo has demanded their support in the line of policy he proposes to pursue. He feels that his influence may be lost, and so he wishes to regain his position by a common intervention. He endeavours, aided by the elements of the Holy Alliance, to make head against the English noblemen sent to Paris to represent another political system.

Lord Durham is every where well received. We regret that he does not meet from the *Doctrinnaire* ministry the same loyal and frank alliance in favour of the alliance of the two nations. We do not desire, any more than England does, the triumph of radicalism. It is necessary to be on our guard against turbulent revolutions, which destroy empires. But progress is not anarchy, and the Whigs in England represent progress. The best means of preserving a country from popular troubles is to make concessions to national ideas and interests Behold, if we are rightly informed all the theory of Lord Durham, and the desire of the Grey ministry it will indeed be said if this be not understood and felt by our statesmen.—*Guardian, April* 3.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the new law against associations, occupy the French newspapers, to the exclusion of almost every other subject. An amendment, proposed by M. Berenger, one of the Tiers Parti, which recognized the right to associate, but subjected that right to the control of the Government, was rejected on Tuesday, by a large majority. Several other amendments will be proposed; but there appears to be no doubt that the Government will carry the "whole bill and nothing but the bill." The *Tribune* and the *National* declare that the law will be resisted by force, for that the spirit of the men of the Barricades is not yet broken. It remains to be seen where this will end. Louis Philip, Soult, and Thiers, are not such imbeciles as Charles the Tenth, Polignac, and Peyronnet; and will scarcely try a *coup d'état* unless they have a hundred thousand men at their backs.

LOUIS PHILIP is daily disclosing himself more and more, as a cunning, unprincipled despot. On this point there is much concurrent testimony. The weekly information we receive from personal

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friends in France is of the same tenor as that which we find in the private correspondence of the *Standard*, the *True Sun*, and at length in the *Times* also. The French Government is growing shy of the English alliance, and courting and crouching to the despots of Germany and Russia. In so doing, King Louis Philip may be deemed wise in his generation. He is plainly one of their set. That he is now so considered, is evident from the cordial reception given at St. Petersburg to Marshal Maison, whom not long since Nicholas would not receive. Then, Pozzo di Borgo is constantly at the Tuileries, and exults mightily in the convert he has made. A marriage of one of the King's sons with a Russian Princess is talked of. Yet our Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stanley boast of the alliance with France, as so beneficial to this country and likely to be so enduring! We trust that the *People* of France and England will, indeed grasp each other fast by the hand; but as for the profligate and tyrannical Government of Louis Philip, we would hold it in precisely the same degree of regard as that of the Czar or the German Sovereigns.—*Spectator, March* 22.

FREEDOM OF TRADE IN FRANCE.

The demand for commercial freedom, the "European question," as it was sarcastically called in the House of Commons, grows every day more unmanageable in France. Lyons, Havre, Rochefort, have sent "adhesions" to the representation from Bordeaux. It is clear that however the supporters of the Corn-laws may rejoice under the shadow of foreign governments, they trust at most in a majority which may become a minority to-morrow. Their confidence altogether is an exercise of unreason; for they have no ground for supposing the English people weak enough to be persuaded, that even though foreign governments should persevere to the utmost of their power in excluding English manufactures, this would form any reason why the English people should not be allowed to exchange their manufactures for corn where they find themselves able. But overlooking this, their ground of hope is rapidly slipping from under them, and they will soon see the governments in which they trust, forced into active league against them.

The following is the Declaration of the Trade of Bordeaux on the proposed law for the Customs; from the *Mèmorial Bordelais* of the 3d instant. There is a *tone* in it, which to most readers will appear significant.

"We the undersigned, Merchants, Shipowners, and Traders of the City of Bordeaux, after having taken cognizance of the explanation of the objects of the Minister of Commerce and the bill for a Customhouse-law laid before the Chamber of Deputies;—

"Considering that this bill, instead of laying down any enlarged and solid basis on which commerce, industry, and agriculture, might extend themselves in concert, leaves these three descriptions of labour in a state of entire misrule;

"That this absence of all system and all principle, instead of leaving the substantial interests in a state of freedom, subjects them to the most absolute and arbitrary control, and sets up the blindest quackery that can be devised in political economy;—

"That a project of legislation, thus without principle and without plan, has no claim on public respect, inasmuch as it starts from no known point, proceeds by no fixed road, and aims at no dennite object;—

"Considering that, in total neglect of the equable division of public burdens engaged for by the Constitution, and by which the Government is bound to give the same encouragement and the same freedom to every kind of industrious occupation, this bill is openly in favour of one party and against another, is the creator of distinctions and the upholder of monopolies, by condemning some descriptions of industry to work without reaping the fruits of their labour, and in fact to ruin which nothing can avoid, in order to prop up the prosperity and what it calls the '*conquests*' of certain other kinds of industry;—

"That in this manner in its systematic partiality, it invites the inhabitants of the South of France, to pay all the expenses of the war that is to conquer foreign coals, iron, cotton, sugar, while it goes on piling up our wines in our cellars, prohibiting our foreign commerce, cutting off the resources of our portion of the country, and throwing away all the advantages our geographical position has bestowed upon us;—

"Considering that this bill, in the face of the most every-day justice, instead of trying to raise the quantity of articles in the country to what may be wanted for consumption, proceeds to keep down the consumption to the quantity permitted to be obtained, so that the more any particular kind of produce is unnatural to us, the more it is contrary to our soil and to our physical advantages, the more is the country to be loaded with sacrifices in its behalf;—

"That by this contrivance it sacrifices the rule to what ought to be the opposite of the rule, the general interests to private, and the well-being of may millions of the French people to that of a few thousand individuals;—

"Considering that this bill, in abnegation of all principles of reasoning, rejects the evidence of facts, and refuses to recognize the results of experiment, inasmuch as it makes inferences directly opposed to one another from causes that are one and the same,—as for instance when it states that our growth of wool and manufacture of woollen cloth during the wars of the Empire derived great advantage *from our freedom of communication with Spain*, which enabled us to rival the wool of the Electorate and the cloth of the best manufactories in Europe,—and at the same time persists in refusing to admit the same consequences from the admission of raw materials at a lower price or of superior quality, to other branches of industry similarly situated:—

"That itself confesses the extravagance of the burdens and privations it lays upon the whole community for the sake of what it calls its '*conquests*,' when it lets out the fact of its leading object being to protect the production, so contracted in comparison of what the country wants, of our home-found iron and coal; which is saying in other words, that for the sake of these doubtful advantages, it means to destroy our navigation, agriculture, and the greater part of our manufactures, which if they were only free, would produce a hundred-fold the value of the other;—

"That a political economy like this is the more heart-breaking as it holds out no prospect of any time when the sacrifices it demands are to have an end; for as its doctrine is, that the advance of industry is only to be got by prohibitions, it can never take them off till the protected articles have been brought to such perfection as to be able to meet the produce of other countries in the market; and to expect to arrive at such a point with some kinds of produce, is next thing to the impossible, because the rival countries that we keep out of the market now, will go on improving their natural advantages, while we can exert nothing but artificial means, and so must necessarily always be behind.;—

"Considering this bill, by the principles it advances, goes to suppress our commerce with other nations, because it refuses to receive what *they* have to offer that we want, and hinders them from providing themselves here with what *we* have plenty of and can produce for them with advantage;—

"That in this manner it is getting up again the old commercial war, and refusing to join in the alliance and peace of the different people of the earth, in bringing them together and effecting mutual community in their means of civilization, comfort, enjoyments of all kinds, to tie them up in the narrowness of national prejudices, or set them to cut each others' throats on the field of battle;—

"Considering that this bill, by one of the most unfortunate of all unreasonableness, imposes differential duties in such a manner as to make the whole sea-coast of the kingdom pay two or three times the real value of most of the protected articles, inasmuch as it triples the duties on foreign articles coming to the sea line, compared with the inland frontier;—

"That this unfair proceedin: throws all the burden of our legislators' political economy on these parts of the country exclusively, because they were already cut off from the inland markets and that of the capital by the defective state of the communications with the interior, and now they are to be cut off from foreign countries also by putting an end to the change they had for effecting a trade abroad.;—

"That these differential duties are as mischievous as they are impolitic; mischievous, because they bring us under the certainty of reprisals from other countries, and impolitic, because they are acts of direct hostility towards the two nations with whom in interest and politics we have the most community of feeling, England and the United States, whose goods it is plain can only reach us by water-carriage;—

"Considering, finally, that the improvements attempted by this bill are imperfect and defective, inasmuch as by its own admission the reductions it makes in any duties are *insensible*;—that it takes every care of the monopoly interests of the proprietors of iron-works, coal, wood, and the rest;—that it contrives a splendid field for the operations of the smuggler, in the duties it lays on cotton-thread, chain-cables, cigars, linens, and other articles;—that it closes the foreign markets to our wines, brandies, &c.;—that it puts a stop to our maritime commerce by its prohibitions, its differential duties and protecting duties, and even goes the length of keeping up the absurdity of duties on the export of cream of tartar, turpentine, hides, dyed silks, essences, and other articles;—

"All these acts of injustice and miscalculation taken into account,—

"We, Merchants, Shipowners, and Traders of the city of Bordeaux,

"Give it to be understood, by this Declaration, that we persist with stronger conviction than ever, in the principles set forth in our former Address to the Legislative Chambers;—

"To be understood, moreover, that in the event of the Government, which is hardly imaginable, supporting this bill and pushing its passage through the Chambers, we reserve to ourselves the entry into a more thorough examination of its contents;—

"To be understood, in conclusion, that if this bill should pass into a law, we undertake to prosecute its repeal, in the Chamber that is on the point of being elected, with the energy and perseverance which are given by the consciousness of a right cause.

"The Members of the Commercial Committee:

P. F. GUESTIER, junior, *President*.	J. VIOLET,
D. G. MESTREZAT, *Vice-President*	NATH. JOHNSTON.
HENRI GALOS, *Secretary*.	C. KLIPSCH.
HENRI FONFREDE.	J. EXSHAW.
D. JOHNSTON	LOUIS LAFFITTE.
STANISLAS FERRIERE.	D. BROWN.
WUSTENBERG.	

Notice. This Declaration to lie at the house of M Beaurepaire Lopes-Dias, at the Exchange for signature.

All this is very strong. The Tories on both sides of the water want to keep up the power of war. They see that two nations who have got into the habit of dealing with each other for the supply of mutual wants, can no more be made to go to war with each other, than two parishes will go to war with each other since the unhorsing of their feudal chieftains. Here is the pinch. —*Spectator, March* 15.

WESTERN CIRCUIT—THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

CRIM. CON.—HORLOCK *v.* DAWSON.—This was an inquisition to assess the damages, the defendant having suffered judgment by default. The plaintiff and defendant were both gentlemen of fortune. The plaintiff had been married only seven years to Mrs. Horlock, who had borne him four children; three of them were living. Mrs. Horlock was about twenty-eight or twenty-nine, he being thirty-three or thirty-four, an accomplished woman, and possessed great personal attractions. She was possessed of 30,000l. Consols, and had an estate settled on her which was worth 800l. a-year. The defendant was introduced to the plaintiff under very peculiar circumstances. He was the fellow collegian of the brother of Mrs. Horlock, and consequently became almost an inmate with the family. He visited also at Mr. Boode's, the father of the lady, before the discovery, and it would appear that he had actually made an appointment to meet the wife of his friend at the house of her own father. It seemed that Mrs. Horlock's courage gave way, for at the last moment she appeared to have placed her confidence in a housekeeper of her father, and to have disclosed to her that the defendant was about the premises; this led to a suspicion of some correspondence, and means were taken to intercept any letter. The next morning a letter was brought from the defendant, which showed the terms on which they then were. He addressed her in the most passionate language, and invited her to leave her husband and join him. The next day she was missed, and no intelligence could be obtained of them for some time; at length they were traced to Osborne's Hotel, in the Adelphi, cohabiting there as man and wife. Defendant was about twenty-six years of age and in good circumstances. Mr. Sergeant Wilde stated the plaintiff's case. For the defendant Mr. Earle contended that the plaintiff must have alienated himself from the affections of his wife, by his neglect and inattention. and left them to fall on any individual who might be introduced into the neighbourhood. What act of the defendant could otherwise have induced her to abandon the ties of a mother towards her children. He also dwelt upon the great temptation to which his client had been exposed, from his knowledge, doubtless, of the state in which the husband and wife were living.

The following curious epistle was writen by the defendant to Mrs. Horlock. Our readers will not fail to remark the prayers to Heaven and frequent use of the name of the Diety on this occasion:—"My God! I am wretched—miserable, I cannot exist without you. Oh, dearest, decide at once—our chance is all but gone—gone entirely, if you neglect the present moment. We can no longer meet in private—scarcely in public. Your papa knows almost every thing, and here am I, waiting, positively waiting for them, expecting every instant to be called out. Not that I am afraid, dearest, only that it will be the cause of dividing us for ever. God almighty bless and protect you; I suppose I had better not come this eveniug; can you not send me one line? But if anything happens, remember the hour to-morrow, though I fear you will be watched and perhaps not allowed to go: send me a line: be careful what you say, for fear it should fall into bad hands, but do decide: you are trifling with the lives of many at present. There is but one hope, and that will only last for a short time. If we are seperated, I tell you again, as I have before said, you will break my heart. Again, Heaven watch you and protect you. I shall wear what you sent me to the last moment of my life. I shall not see you then all day. How can I exist? Oh! Phœbe, you have won my heart for ever and ever; decide my fate; you must write; if only a line."

Mr. SELWYN in summing up said it was the duty of the Jury merely to award damages in the nature of compensation, if an injury of this kind could admit of pecuniary compensation, and not to make it operate by way of punishment.

The Jury assessed the damages at 4000l.

POLITICAL CARICATURES—H. B's. LATEST.

"Noodle and Doodle"—*Sir John Cam* Hobhouse, and *Sir John Cam*-pbell consoling each other under their exclusion from Parliament. "I feel for you," says Sir John Hobhouse. "You can," is the exprssive reply.

"Demolishing a Prude" (*Vide* Addison's *Spectator*)—Lord Althorp as the Prude, is rudely seized upon by a sturdy hand of tax-repealers. On one side, Lord Chandos, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir William Ingilby, and Cobbett, are tearing away those exchequer vestments the Malt-tax, the Hop-duty, &c.; on the other, Colonel Evans, Messrs. Hume and O'Connell, are tugging away at the House and Window taxes.

"*Ex-honor*-ation"—Sugden, Scarlett and Wetherell offering mock congratulations on his offered promotion to the late Attorney-General; who is anticipating the nickname of *Green Horn*.

"Drill Extraordinary; or University Discipline"—The Duke of Wellington, in his robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, with trencher-cap, shouldering the mace, and drilling an awkward squad, composed of Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir Charles Wetherell, and Lord Eldon. The personal and physiognomical characteristic of the party are most ludicrously heightened by the military stiffness of their position.—*Spectator, Mar.* 15.

MISCELLANEA.

The only news from Portugal comes by the way of Paris—and perhaps it is only a piece of Parisian gossip. It is whispered that Donna Maria is likely to present an addition to the royal line of Portugal sooner than might have been expected. As clandestine marriages are fashionable on the Continent, we suppose that Donna Maria must have been married secretly to Eugene Beauharnois, the protégé of her mother. the Duchess of Braganza; but the fact of the marriage is not stated.—*Spectator, March* 15.

We understand that Colonel Staunus, C. B. of the Bombay army, has been nominated to succeed Colonel Haustou as Lieut. Governor of the Military Semiinary at Addiscombe.

NAPLES. March 1.—Vesuvius has greatly altered his apperance of late; immense volumes of smoke and fire are constantly emitted, but in a totally different shape, for they are issued in the form of a cone, which varies frequently, but always very grand and awful!

PROSPERITY OF NAPLES.—Naples continues to be crowded with English, and house rent consequently to be most exorbitant. The Duke of Devonshire pays for his apartments in the Vittoria Hotel L.240 per month. Lord Combermere L, 100, Mr. Hope L.230. Sir F. Poore L.80, Sir R. Otway L.100, Lord de Tabley L.100, Lord Hertford L.230 per month.

STATE OF CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.—The official criminal returns for 1833 have been printed, from which it appears that the whole number of charges brought befor the Metropolitan magistrates by the new police during the last year amounts to 69,959, showing a decrease, compared with the previous year, of 7,584 offences. The analysis of the returns, shows, however, that a very large proportion of the charges are of a very minor character. But of the whole number, it appears that no less than 27,000 have been dismissed by the magistrates as unsupported by proper evidence. The largest items in the catalogue of the offences appear to be.—

Drunken charges brought before the magistrates,	11,393
Ditto discharged by superintendants	18,487
Disorderly characters	5,721
Prostitutes	3,427
Assaults	5,721
Larcenies	7,858
Sucpicious characters	3,201
Vagrants	6,757

Out of the large number of 29,800 drunkards, no less than 12,000 appear to have been females.

IRELAND. Mr. O'Connell's collectors have made up their account of parishes that have already paid the Rent, and the proceeds amount to 12,800*l* This is 300*l*. above last year's amount. It is said, that when all the parishes have paid up, about 2,000*l* more may be expected.—*Times Dublin Correspondent.* [The readers of the *Spectator* will remember that we always refused credence to the statements in the Government journals, that a deficiency in the Rent would prove the decline of O'Connell's influence in Ireland. The papers in question produced no evidence in proof of their repeated assertions; and it appears that they had none.]

MR. HALCOMB and Mr. STANLEY.—We are authorised to state that the difference which arose in the debate in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, between Mr. Halcomb and Mr. Stanley, the Member for Cheshire, led to a communication, on the following morning, from Mr. Halcomb to Mr. Stanley, in consequence of which the affair was placed in the hands of General Sir John Byng, M. P. for Poole, on the part of Mr. Stanley, and of Captain Deanes Dundas, R. N., the Member of Greenwich, on behalf of Mr. Halcomb. The result has been an adjustment of the difference to the entire satisfaction of all parties, and the reconciliation of the two gentlemen.—*Globe.*

There are no fewer at present than 70 Peers, all holding seats in the Upper House, who are between 70 and 80 years of age. Among the most aged are Lord Wodehouse, 93; Lord Lynedoch, 84.; Lord Scarsdale, 83; Lord Stowell, 89; Lord St. Helen's 81; Earl of Eldon, 83; Earl Fortesque, 81; Earl of Ranfurll, 80; Lord Carrington, 82; Earl Powis, 80; Lord Middleton, 80.

The following strange paragraph appeared yesterday morning in the *Times*.

"In the autumn of last year—September 12 was the first day—some advertisement appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*; they were continued at intervals till the 27th of February in the present year, at least the one of that date is the last which we have seen. A friend of ours, who is skilful in deciphering assumed characters, and who thought at first that some political mystery might be concealed in the strange guise, took the trouble to examine the cipher minutely, and soon discovered his key. The advertisement turns out to refer to an amatory, and not a political, intrigue. We will not be mischievious enough to publish all the letters from a married lady to a person who is not her husband; but, as a salutary warning to the writer, we publish one which is of too general a nature to betray her.

Monday, Nov. 11, 1833.

"Dearest, kindest, best of men.—I am in raptures with your kind present, and were it not for the support your kind letters give me, and feeling that you do love me, I must certainly sink under the weight of your kindness; and what oppresses me still more is, that I shall never be able to deserve, by all that I can do, the least of your favours. I have to hope that my future conduct, *a determined duty*, will be accepted, and all imperfections forgiven.

[The *Times*, we think, treats the matter too lightly. The infamous and mercenary woman ought to be exposed to her injured husband.]—*Spectator, April* 5.

PRESERVATION OF THE LIVES OF TWO CHILDREN, BY A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—On Saturday afternoon, two little boys, sons of Mr. Horncroft, of Pimlico, were playing on the banks of the Grosvenor Canal, when the youngest accidentally fell into the water. The eldest immediately jumped in after him, when, after a short struggle, they both went down. At this moment, Mr. Peel, the printer, in the New-cut Lambeth, chanced to pass with his celebrated Newfoundland dog Nero, well known for his performances in various pieces at the different theatres. Mr. Peel, who saw the children sink, instantly threw a pebble to the spot, and Nero plunged in, dived at the place, and almost instantly brought up the eldest boy; but as he was swimming with him to the shore the clothes tore that the dog had hold of, and the boy sank again, but was quickly recovered by the dog and brought safe on shore. The youngest had appeared twice during the time, and no sooner had Nero placed the boy in safety than he plunged in a second time, and after diving for a few seconds he appeared with the youngest boy, and brought him on shore in a state of complete exhaustion. By this time upwards of 200 people had assembled, and the children were conveyed to the nearest public-house, where they soon recovered. Every person appeared anxious to see the dog that had saved the children's lives, and the caresses he received from the crowd were overwhelming. Mr. Horncroft, the father of the children, gave a dinner, at which Nero appeared as the principal guest, and evinced the greatest docility by harmlessly playing with the children he had saved from a watery grave.—*Morning Paper.*

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—The following rather remarkable appeal to the ladies was made in 1773:—"*Matrimony.*—A gentleman who has filled two succeeding seats in Parliament, it near 60 years of age, lives in great splendour and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estatement must pass if he dies without issue, has no objection to marry a widow or single lady provided the party be of genteel birth, polished manngrs, aud five, six, or seven, or eight months gone in her pregnancy. Letters directed—— Brecknock, Esq. at Wilts Coffee-house, the Admiralty, will be honoured by due attention, secrecy, and every possible mark of respect."—The cause of it is thus stated: Mr. Edward Wortley Montague had married an humble beauty, whom he had vainly desired to make his on less honourable terms. His mother, the celebrated Lady Mary, was furious on the occasion and his father having made some provision for Mr. Montague, left his estates to Lady Bute for her life, but to return to the family if his son had issue male. The wife, from whom the son had long been separated, died in 1773; and the eagerness of the widower to seize on every possible means for disappointing the hopes the Butes cherished of retaining the property in their family, caused the above singular publication. He was at Venice at the time. A lady, suited to his wishes, was soon induced to go out to become his wife. He was expecting her arrival, when, eating eagerly of a favourite dish (becca fice,) a bone stuck in his throat, and in a few moments he was no more.

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